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'Shield-88' Exercises Begin 4 Jun

LD0406201188 Warsaw PAP in English 1912 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 4—The "Shield 88" military command-operations exercise of allied forces of the GDR, the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia and Poland began in north-western Poland today in line with an earlier announcement.

The goal of the exercise is to perfect commanding and coalition collaboration in the course of carrying out defensive operations.

Information about this military allied training undertaking was passed on to all the signatories of the Helsinki Final Act. The exercise is attended by about 14,000 soldiers.

It is being commanded by minister of national defence of Poland, Gen. Florian Siwicki.

More on Socialist CC Secretaries Meeting

Felfe Attends Meeting

LD0206231488 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1947 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Bucharest, 2 Jun (ADN)—Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, on Thursday received the agricultural secretaries of the Central Committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries which are taking part at the meeting in Bucharest.

In the names of the participants at the deliberations, Werner Felfe, head of the SED delegation, Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, paid tribute to the fruitful exchange of experience and views among the fraternal parties, concerning the development and modernization of agriculture and the intensification of cooperation in this sphere.

Meeting Concludes 2 Jun

AU0206170788 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1605 GMT 2 Jun 88

["Meeting of Secretaries in Charge of Agriculture of Central Committees of Communist and Worker Parties of Some Socialist Countries Concludes"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 2 June 1988—A meeting of secretaries in charge of agriculture of Central Committees of communist and worker parties of some socialist countries took place in Bucharest on 1 and 2 June, 1988. The meeting was attended:

—For the Bulgarian Communist Party by Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the CC,

—For the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia by Frantisek Pitra, alternate member of the Presidium, secretary of the CC,

—For the Socialist United Party of Germany by Werner Felfe, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC,

—For the Lao People's Revolutionary Party by Thongsavat Khaikhamphithoun, member of the CC, first deputy head of the International Section,

—For the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party by Bugyn Dejid, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC,

—For the Polish United Workers' Party by Zbigniew Michalek, alternate member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC,

—For the Romanian Communist Party by Vasile Barbulescu, secretary of the CC,

—For the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party by Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC, chairman of the National Council of Producer Cooperative Farms,

—For the Communist Party of the Soviet Union by Viktor Petrovich Nikonov, member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the CC,

—For the Communist Party of Vietnam by Le Phuoc Tho, secretary of the CC.

The proceedings were also attended by heads and deputy heads of section, other activists of the Central Committees of the parties represented to the meeting.

During the debates opinions and experience were exchanged at length on the activity carried on for the translation into fact of the resolutions of the congresses of the parties participating in the meeting regarding the intensive development of agriculture, the improvement of the organization and management of this important sector of activity, the steady expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation.

In the addresses made stress was laid on the important place of agriculture in the economies of the respective countries, its role in turning to best account natural resources, continuously improving the supply of the population and of the processing industry, in ensuring the economic and social progress and raising the standard of living of their peoples.

In light of the tasks and orientations set by the documents adopted by the congresses of the parties represented to the meeting, the participants in the debates presented the concerns and actions undertaken in their countries to efficiently use the land, develop and update the technical and material base, intensify scientific research and the application of its gains in agriculture and the food industry, broadly promoting advanced technology corresponding to ecologic norms to the end of turning out ever bigger plant and animal production in keeping with the plans set in that field.

Information was also exchanged on the improvement of the style and methods of party work in agriculture and the food industry.

The representatives of the fraternal parties debated the way in which the understandings regarding technical-scientific cooperation and cooperation in production, more particularly in biotechnology and genetic engineering as well as specialization of and cooperation in production of farm machinery, chemicalization means were carried into effect. Opinions were exchanged on the further development of new forms of cooperation, of direct ties between production and research units on the basis of the governmental understandings between the countries concerned, including the setting up of joint scientific unions, enterprises and collectivities.

The participants in the meeting underscored the importance of making the best of all possibilities to the end of implementing the complex programme of the technical and scientific progress of the CMEA member countries until the year 2000, other long-term programmes and accords, rallying efforts in settling the problems regarding the development of agriculture.

At the same time emphasis was placed on the usefulness of intensifying exchanges of opinions and experience in agriculture, just as in other areas, on questions of socialist construction in general, and it was assessed that would help better knowledge of achievements scored in the building of the new system, strengthening the friendship, solidarity and cooperation among our parties, countries and peoples, of the cooperation with the developing countries, with all the peoples of the world, to mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of socialism and peace. Stress was laid on the organic link between the fight for peace and the efforts to establish a new international economic order.

While in Bucharest to attend the meeting, the heads of the participating delegations were received by Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

The meeting took place in a comradely, working atmosphere, in the spirit of mutual friendship and understanding.

The participants in the meeting saw round the Central Institute of Research and Technological Engineering for Farm Machinery and Equipment and the Central Institute of Research for Cereals and Technical Plants at Fundulea, held talks with Romanian experts on questions of joint interest.

GDR's Ernst Addresses Vienna Talks

AU0506193788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 4

[Text] Vienna (ADN)—The entering into force of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles marks the start of nuclear disarmament, ambassador Klaus-Dieter Ernst, head of the GDR delegation, pointed out during the talks on the mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe in Vienna on Wednesday [1 June]. The GDR has created all required conditions so that inspections can be conducted on its territory in accordance with the treaty. The agreement that has now entered into force demonstrates how difficult questions that are important for security can be resolved in a reasonable manner, if each side takes the legitimate interests of the other into account. Such an attitude is also necessary to bring about an agreement at the Vienna talks, the significance of which must not be underestimated in the process of detente.

The GDR is in favor of reducing the high concentration of military forces in central Europe, Ambassador Ernst stressed. Military stability and security would increase for the countries concerned and for Europe if the most dangerous weapons were reduced and ultimately removed at the dividing line between the two military coalitions. For this reason the GDR advocates the creation of zones that should be free from certain types of weapons, and has extended invitations to participate in the Berlin International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones.

The positive changes in the international situation following the conclusion of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles should be used to make progress in reducing armed forces and weapons in Europe, Ambassador Ernst stated.

CSSR's Chnoupek Meets GDR, Finland Figures

LD0206233088 Prague CTK in English 2027 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] New York June 2 (CTK correspondent)—Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek met here today with Finnish Premier Harri Holkeri.

They reviewed the possibilities of bilateral relations and discussed the international situation, especially in connection with the third special U.N. General Assembly session on disarmament.

Bohuslav Chnoupek informed the Finnish representative of the Czechoslovak proposal on the creation of a zone of confidence, cooperation and good neighbourly relations on the line dividing the Warsaw Treaty and NATO states and on world response to this initiative.

The Czechoslovak foreign minister met also with his GDR counterpart Oskar Fischer to discuss further development of bilateral relations and exchange opinions on international topics.

Bohuslav Chnoupek met on the same day with Peruvian Foreign Minister Luis Gonzalez Posada.

Farudin Hoxha Heads Delegation to FRG

Received by Genscher

AU0206125288 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA)—On June 1, the federal minister of foreign affairs and vice chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, Hans Dietrich Genscher, received the delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Farudin Hoxha, minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers.

During the meeting, which was held in a friendly atmosphere, opinions were exchanged on the development of relations between the two countries in different fields of mutual interest, as well as on some aspects of the present international situation.

Attending this meeting was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Bonn, Shpetim Caushi.

Accord Signed

AU0206125588 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 2 (ATA)—On June 1 in Bonn there was signed the agreement between the Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Federal Republic of Germany on economic, industrial, and technical cooperation. The agreement was signed for the Albanian side by Farudin Hoxha, minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, whereas for the German side by Hans Dietrich Genscher, federal minister of foreign affairs and vice chancellor of the FR of Germany.

Attending the signing ceremony were officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and of the Ministry of Economy of the FRG. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PSR of Albania in Bonn, Shpetim Caushi.

The agreement foresees cooperation between the two countries in the fields of industry, agriculture, energy, transport, and construction, extension of trade exchanges, etc.

Delegation Returns

AU0506131388 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 5 (ATA)—The delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, headed by Farudin Hoxha, minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, returned home from the Federal Republic of Germany, on June 4. At the airport he was received by the minister of constructions, Ismail Ahmeti; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Professor Sofokli Lazri; head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Izedin Hajdini, and other comrades.

Present was also the adviser of the Embassy of the Federal Republic of Germany in Tirana, Werner Daum.

Health Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR

AU0306184588 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] The protocol for cooperation in the field of health in 1988 between the Ministry of Health of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Ministry of Health of the GDR was signed in Tirana today. The protocol was signed for the Albanian side by Luftulla Ceka, deputy ministry of health, and for the GDR side by Dieter (Kulitzka), ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the GDR to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Katerina Tabllo, deputy minister of health; Zeqir Agolli, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and others were also present at the signing.

Alia Greets Italy's Cossiga on National Day

AU0106140288 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 1 Jun 88

[Text] Comrade Ramiz Alia, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following greetings telegram to Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic.

The Italian Republic's national day gives me the opportunity, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly, and in my own name, to send you and the Italian people sincere greetings and best wishes for their wellbeing and prosperity. I express the wish that relations between Albania and Italy will develop in the interests of our two neighboring peoples and of peace in our region.

Korbeci Attends Reception

AU0306183988 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 3 (ATA)—On occasion of the national day of Italy, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Italian Republic to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Giorgio de Andreis gave a reception on June 2.

Attending the reception was the minister of foreign trade, Shane Korbeci; the vice-minister of foreign affairs, Sokrat Plaka; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Professor Sofokli Lazri; the chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tirana District People's Council, Leandro Zoto; the chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with the Foreign Countries, Jorgo Melica; and other invitees.

Attending were also heads and functponaries of the diplomatic representations accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Greek Merchant Marine Delegation Visits
AU0206201088 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] A delegation of the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry headed by Vassilios Papadopoulos, its general secretary, paid a visit to our country recently. On this occasion, the delegation held talks with a delegation of the Ministry of Communications of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania headed by Ferdinand Tako, deputy minister, in connection with the development of cooperation between the two countries in freight transportation by sea and the conclusion of an agreement in this area.

During its visit to Albania, the Greek delegation was received by Luan Babameto, minister of communications, with whom it held a warm and friendly talk. The delegation also visited economic and sociocultural sites in the cities of Tirana and Durres.

SRV Scientific Cooperation Delegation Arrives
AU0506131588 Tirana ATA in English 0745 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 5 (ATA)—The delegation of the Committee of Science and Technique of the SR of Vietnam, headed by the chairman of this committee, Duong Huu, which will participate in the 8th session of the Joint Commission on the Scientific and Technical Cooperation Between the PSR of Albania and the SR of Vietnam for 1989-1990, arrived in our country on June 4. At the airport the Vietnamese guests were welcomed by Ajet Ylli, chairman of the Committee of Science and Technique; Zeqi Agolli, head of department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and other comrades.

Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in our country, Le Ngoc Thanh.

Foreign Guests Arrive for Women's Congress
AU0406181788 Tirana ATA in English 0950 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Tirana, June 4 (ATA)—At the inmitation of the General Council of the WUA [Albanian Women's Union], the delegation of the Women's Union of Vietnam, headed by Troung My Hoa, vice president of this union, and the delegation of the Women Front of Denmark, headed by Lotte Roertoft-Madsen, chairwoman of this front, arrived in our country to take part in the proceedings of the 10th Congress of the WUA.

Gjyzari Interviewed on 1989 Draft Plan
AU0106171188 Tirana BASHKIMI in Albanian 30 May 88 pp 1-2

["Interview Given by Comrade Niko Gjyzari, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, to Our Editor Mitro Cela: Creative Debate for Drawing Up the 1989 Draft Plan"]

[Text] [Cela] As we know, the working masses, under the party's leadership, are involved in the great mass action of discussing and drawing up the 1989 draft plan. What does drawing up this draft plan require, and what will be its objectives?

[Gjyzari] The 1989 draft plan relies upon the directives of the Ninth AWP Congress, on the tasks set out by the AWP Central Committee plenums that have been held since the congress, and on Comrade Ramiz Alia's most valuable instructions put forward at district aktivs and plenums and in a series of meetings and discussions with workers, cadres, and specialists, that aim at the nation's socioeconomic development. Special decisions issued by the AWP Central Committee Politburo and the Council of Ministers for important branches and sectors of the economy—the chrome, oil, and engineering industries, agriculture, stockraising, and the export sector—must also be taken into consideration.

Drawing up the draft plan must also rely upon the completion of a detailed analysis of the results achieved this year, and the most precise prediction of the level of fulfillment to be expected, with conclusions on ways of detecting the reserves and opportunities that exist at every level in the economy, in order to improve the targets for the 1989 plan that are anticipated in the current 5-year period.

On the basis of the Ninth AWP Congress directives, the rate of development of various branches of the economy will be higher in 1989 than in 1988, and will be between two and four times faster than the rate of population increase. In order to achieve the rates in the plan, I think that the main task of working people's collectives and state and economic bodies will be to discuss and detect tangible ways in which levels of production anticipated for this year within the context of the 5-year period can be achieved, and to raise those production targets that have been met or exceeded during the first 3 years of the 5-year period. It will be necessary to anticipate a total exploitation of existing production capacity, using accountancy methods to use up all local raw materials, especially industrial waste products.

In order to attain our objectives in agriculture, we must discuss how to intensify the cultivation of cereals, industrial crops, and sheep-farming, how to increase yields, maximize land use, increase the number of head of sheep and goats and improve their productivity, we must discuss the most effective use of the material and technical base, crop sowing according to schedule, and many other factors that influence improved production.

The 1989 draft plan demands a better use of transportation capacity, the full study of investments, a tightening of the savings regimen, and the achievements of objectives in education, science, culture, and health.

[Cela] Of course, discussions of the draft plan must examine problems of boosting exports and reducing imports with particular care. What are the main tasks in this field?

[Gjyzari] Boosting exports and reducing imports are decisive ways of improving the nation's balance of foreign currency payments. There are inexhaustible reserves in this area. Every working collective, district, or branch of the economy has many opportunities which, if they are exploited, will increase the nation's opportunities to export, or will create conditions to permit imported items of raw materials to be replaced by less expensive domestic items. There are many examples of this. When we talk about savings and increasing opportunities for exports, it must be said that glassworks are exceeding their oil consumption norms, and are doing so by 30 percent in Kavaje. Foreign currency earnings will rise if more high-quality chrome can be guaranteed, if state farms can produce more tobacco and improve its quality, if more medicinal herbs can be gathered, and if the quality, packaging, and labeling of goods for export can be improved. The engineering industry's hard work in increasing steel production at the steel party combine also deserves mention. Similarly, 3 or 4 years ago, the Tirana chemical enterprise relied upon imported raw materials for almost its entire production. However, by working to enforce the principle of relying on our own resources, this enterprise has in recent years replaced 40-50 percent of its imported raw materials with domestic products. The working collectives of many enterprises in Durres and other districts, which continue to import more than 90 percent of their raw materials, could learn from the experience of this chemical enterprise. Increasing export opportunities over and above the planned targets must be an important discussion topic in working collectives, which must show the same concern over delivering goods for export as they do over insisting on imports. The fact that some mines, scientific institutes, and enterprises have imported machines that have never been used, or have obtained materials in excess of their annual consumption needs, shows that we have often been profligate in spending foreign currency, following the wishes of some specialists who only know how to read catalogs, and fail to show the same concern over increasing the nation's sources of foreign currency.

[Cela] Basic investments play an important part in achieving the goals of economic and cultural development. What should be the aim of public discussion in this area?

[Gjyzari] The amount of basic investment each year reconciles the needs of our current tasks with our planning for the future. The discussion of the 1989 draft investment plan therefore deserves special attention. This is particularly true because more will be invested next year than ever before, and dozens of centers of production and other social and cultural facilities will be built and inaugurated.

In drawing up the 1989 draft plan, we must carefully combat the mentality, that has also been encountered in previous years, that leads enterprises or cooperatives, districts or ministries, to ask for more, even above their quotas, without contributing more to accumulation funds or foreign currency earnings. This practice is wrong, and must be stopped. Moreover, the effectiveness of demands for investment must be carefully studied, so that, as Comrade Enver Hoxha put it, every lek from the people, before it is invested, must pass through the eye of a needle, must be carefully examined so that the benefit it brings to the economy, and the speed with which it will produce its yield, can be calculated. The working collective of the Banje hydroelectric complex offers valuable experience in the phased construction and inauguration of a project to a specific schedule, which will improve the effectiveness of investments. This experience must be followed in every project. Every project must have a well-considered, fixed construction schedule. Schedules must be observed, and economy exercised in the use of planned resources. This is very important, because in practice we see whole years being taken to build a chicken farm, renovate a boilerhouse, or construct a new line or department. The economy loses, not only from the failure to obtain planned production, but from the loss of the funds frozen in the form of unrealized investments and uncompleted construction projects.

The formalism often noticed in discussing investments must be totally eradicated. This demands that full studies of the economic necessity and benefit of every project should be drawn up, independently of its feasibility, and that several variants should be drafted, so that working people and cooperativists will have something to discuss, and will be able to deliver their verdict and opinion on what will be most beneficial. This demands a closer integration of technical and economic thinking, so that every invested lek will result in higher production and lower expenditure of labor and resources.

[Cela] The draft plan provides for developing productive forces, but what needs to be discussed as regards refining socialist relations in production?

[Gjyzari] In accordance with Comrade Enver Hoxha's teachings, every year's plan anticipates enforcing the party's guidelines in refining socialist relations in production. The truth is that there has been very little debate about production relations, property, distribution, and trade in the course of the draft plan discussions in brigades, factory sections, enterprises, and cooperatives, and even in districts and the central administration. The work of economists and financial experts and economic logic itself have not led this discussion. There are problems, not only of organization and management, of the optimal size of enterprises, cooperatives, and their constituent units, but also in the introduction of advanced ways of organizing social production which would lead to the elimination of bottlenecks, reduced transportation costs, and the better fulfillment of consumers' needs with local products or products from the district. For instance, we have experience of economic links between the state and the cooperatives, especially in cereal procurement, but this experience could be extended into the procurement of other major products, just as discussion could be carried out and views expressed on ways of improving the procurement and processing of fruit and vegetables, with the aim of eliminating damage and loss of produce, so that nothing produced by so much sweat and effort is wasted. Similarly, expanding small herds, increasing milk production, and the transition toward totally supplying the needs of the peasantry from small herds and the produce of brigades will further refine trading relationships, and so forth. Further expanding the concept of remuneration according to labor, production, quality, and production costs could also become a topic for discussion among working people. It is important, during the discussions of the figures for the 1989 draft plan, that no problem fails to prompt working people to express their opinion, because their experience in labor offers many examples of how these problems can be solved most quickly and in the best way.

[Cela] Plan directors in ministries and in the planning sections in the districts play an important part in drawing up the plan. What are some of their specific duties?

[Gjyzari] As the party has instructed us, drafting the plan is a perpetual process. But we are now finalizing the draft plan. Of course, everybody has important duties in this process, but the role of planning authorities, as specialized bodies, is irreplaceable as part of the pyramid as a whole. Planning bodies at the base and the center must therefore organize their research work as well as possible, mobilizing specialists and cadres, so that, together with workers and cooperativists, they can undertake study projects and analyses of economic and financial work, passing on and spreading advanced experience.

To accomplish this mass action successfully, it is necessary to raise the standard of economic thinking and logic. Planning, financial, and banking authorities must increase their consultative role regarding the priorities given to the development of different branches within districts, allocating investments, improving production structure, increasing the earnings of agricultural cooperatives, eliminating loss-making activities, and so forth. In conclusion, it must be stressed that the task of these authorities is to avoid the shortcomings that were noticed last year, and to correctly evaluate and calculate the pace of production and allocation of responsibilities among the different sectors of expanded socialist production, according to the demands of the objective economic laws of socialism.

Zhivkov Briefed on Summit by Gorbachev Envoy

AU0406183388 Sofia BTA in English
1801 GMT 4 June 88

[Text] Sofia, June 4 (BTA)—Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the CC of the BCP and president of the State Council, today received Mr R.P. Fedorov, special representative of the general secretary of the CC of the CPSU and deputy head of department at the CC of the CPSU.

Mr Todor Zhivkov received a detailed briefing on the Soviet-American summit in Moscow. He was familiarized with the Soviet leadership's appraisal of the results and significance of this major event, which marked a new stage in the summit-level political dialogue between the USSR and the United States.

The Bulgarian leader expressed profound satisfaction over the success of the talks in Moscow, which is in the best interests of all states and matches the aspirations of all mankind. The BCP and the Bulgarian people have been following closely the Moscow summit. They approve of and fully support its results and assess them as a major contribution to the triumph of the ideas of reason and realism, without which the problems of our time cannot be solved.

The restructuring and the translation into reality of new political thinking on the international scene are two interconnected processes, which makes it possible to consider seriously and to fulfill steadfastly the task of building a nuclear-weapon-free and non-violent world.

Summit Called 'Beginning of Nuclear Disarmament'

AU0606095888 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 3 Jun 88 pp 1, 5

[Editorial: "The Beginning"]

[Text] June 1 has become a historic date, because on that day the signatures of the leaders of the two great powers—the USSR and the United States—marked the beginning of nuclear disarmament. For the first time in postwar history weapons of mass destruction and apocalyptic destruction will be eliminated. For the first time technological lines for the production of intermediate- and shorter-range nuclear missiles will be eliminated from the production of weapons of mass destruction, which are growing according to a geometric progression. Regardless of how insignificant the percentage of these weapons in the total arsenal of the carriers of nuclear death is, the elimination of their great destructive force and the fact that mankind, which is on the brink of the precipice, is taking the first step backwards, affords a reason for the satisfaction and happiness with which the peoples of the five continents are greeting the exchange of the ratification documents of the INF Treaty.

On 15 January 1986, Moscow heralded its antinuclear manifesto to the world. This manifesto called upon us to enter the 21st century free of the lethal burden of means of mass destruction. Some 2 1/2 years later, again in Moscow, the first universal victory in the name of sense and life was marked. Even if the fourth USSR-U.S. summit had been connected only with this act, it would nevertheless have justified the expectations and hopes of the peoples.

However, the new dialogue between Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, also excited the whole of mankind with the prospects of concluding an even more comprehensive agreement on reducing the most horrible weapons of mass destruction—the strategic strike weapons—by 50 percent. The Joint Statement on the results of the meeting inspires the hope that a significant part of the road to this second treaty on nuclear disarmament has been travelled in Moscow. Progress has been marked in many areas and the draft of this document already encompasses more than 300 pages. The progress of the talks showed that there is a chance that the document will be signed as soon as during the term of office of the 40th U.S. President, in other words, by January 1989. However, as the two leaders stressed, the issue in question is not how quickly to sign this document which is so important for the survival of mankind. The important issue is to prepare a really good treaty, which will not only preserve the military-strategic parity between the two great powers on a level of nuclear confrontation which is lower by 50 percent, but also, and this is the most important factor, to turn the treaty into the legal and technical basis of the following stages of mankind's progress toward total nuclear disarmament.

Moscow also strengthened the chances of peace because it confirmed the guiding premises which led USSR-U.S. relations from the era of confrontation to the tracks of cooperation, and asserted the USSR-U.S. dialogue as one of the most important factors of world peace and cooperation. These guiding premises are today the greatest guarantee of the world's survival. In the great Kremlin Palace, as well as on the shores of Lake Geneva these premises were articulated as the political creed of the first USSR and U.S. leaders. The Joint Statement, which was adopted, recalls: "They, (the two leaders), reaffirmed their solemn conviction that a nuclear war cannot be won and must never be fought, their determination to prevent any war between the Soviet Union and the United States, whether nuclear or conventional, and their disavowal of any intention to achieve military superiority." The adherence to these peace-making premises inspires us with an ever greater conviction that after the Moscow stage of the dialogue between Gorbachev and Reagan the antiwar program will intensify the activity of the two great powers and their partners throughout the world.

The Bulgarian people, who followed the progress of the Moscow summit with unflagging attention, warmly greet its remarkable results. They warmly greet the beginning of nuclear disarmament, marked by Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan, and wish that the advance toward a world free of weapons, wars, and oppression becomes a lasting and irreversible process. Thus it will lead us toward the age of universal cooperation and agreement.

Disputed Disarmament Issues Reviewed

AU0506135988 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 1 Jun 88 p 4

[Telephone dispatch by NARODNA ARMIYA special correspondent Major Vladi Vladkov: "The Key Issue"]

[Text] Moscow, 31 May—It may sound paradoxical, but the military experts of the two countries have an especially important role in relation to the complex disarmament issues that are predominant in the summit talks in Moscow. Military observer Colonel Vladimir Nazarenko gave me his view on this question:

Both Defense and Foreign Ministry representatives are taking part on an equal basis in the Soviet-American talks on disarmament issues. This dialogue would be impossible without the military, and a large number of military experts of all levels are involved in the talks. This is perfectly natural, since all the weapons are held by the military, no one knows their capabilities better than they do, and there is no one better able to say to what level the weapons can be reduced at a given moment without reducing the combat effectiveness of the armed forces or disturbing parity. For this reason military experts are also taking a most active part in the dialogue as members of the delegations both at the Geneva talks and here in Moscow. On the Soviet side, the military group is led by Marshal of the Soviet Union Sergey Akhromeyev. Colonel General Nikolay Chervov, chief of a directorate of the General Staff of the USSR Armed Forces, is also taking part, while at the Geneva talks the military delegation is led by Major General Yuriy Lebedev. Of course, they represent only a small part of the large number of military experts whose main task is to prepare decisions for the diplomats to defend at the various negotiations and meetings, Col Nazarenko noted in conclusion.

It has already become known that the difficult and intense work of the diplomats and military experts in preparing the text of the treaty for a 50-percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons cannot be completed at the present summit in Moscow. Despite the fact that at the Geneva talks joint Soviet-American drafts have been drawn up for four documents relating to the reduction of the Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive weapons—namely a draft document for the treaty itself, a memorandum on initial data, a protocol on inspections, and a protocol on conversion and elimination—and despite the fact that substantial progress has been achieved in certain specific directions, the preparation has nonetheless been held up and certain key questions are still under dispute.

The first issue at dispute is the obligation to continue to abide by the ABM Treaty for an agreed period. The Soviet side consistently stresses the need to retain the ABM Treaty in the form in which it was signed in 1972, and proposes that this be reflected in an agreement on preserving the Washington accords of 10 December 1987. The U.S. delegation is attempting to revise these accords and to obtain the USSR's agreement to practically unlimited activity in the area of creating and amending the components and forms of the space ABM system during the period that the ABM Treaty is still being observed.

The second issue at dispute is the problem of the sea-launched cruise missiles (SLCM). The Soviet Union is for setting a limit for such missiles (both nuclear and nonnuclear versions), and proposes broad-scale measures for verification [kontrol].

The third key issue concerns the air-launched cruise missiles (ALCM), and relates to the rules for counting these missiles for the purposes of the strategic offensive weapons treaty. The Soviet side holds the view that for heavy bombers the count should cover the number of ALCM's that the heavy bombers have actually been modified to carry. The American side proposes that the ALCM's on the heavy bombers be counted on the basis of an arbitrarily chosen number, which for the United States would be less that the actual capabilities of their heavy bombers.

According to the American approach, a considerable portion of the U.S. heavy bombers equipped with ALCM's should fall outside the scope of the future treaty. These are bombers that can be converted to carry nuclear weapons. For this reason the Soviet side is proposing measures for all heavy bombers, irrespective of their armaments, to be regarded as strategic weapons carriers.

There are further questions at dispute concerning the precise definition of the warheads of the strategic offensive weapons and the mobile ICBM's. A number of questions also await settlement regarding verification and the exchange of information between the parties concerning their strategic offensive weapons. The Soviet position is that this exchange cover all categories of ICBM's, submarine-launched ballistic missiles, heavy bombers, ALCM's, and SLCM's.

For this reason serious work lies ahead for the USSR and the United States to make the strategic offensive weapons treaty a reality.

It is still too early to forecast the results of the talks on the problems of strategic weapons, but the view is already prevailing that Moscow will be an important stage in this process.

Report Issued on Inspection of NATO Maneuvers

AU0306195588 Sofia BTA in English
1740 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)—In compliance with the document of the Stockholm Conference, today the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria sent all states participating in the CSCE process a report on the results of the inspection made by Bulgaria from May 2 through 4 of a military exercise of NATO on the territory of Italy. Among other things the report points out that the inspection has contributed to the consolidation of trust and security in Europe. It expresses gratitude to the Italian side for the assistance it rendered in the implementation of the inspection.

Balev at Human Rights Committee Founding Meeting

AU0306195988 Sofia BTA in English
1749 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Sofia, June 3 (BTA)—A Bulgarian Committee on Human Rights was founded here today. Mr Konstantin Telalov was elected its chairman.

The members of the committee, which will function on public principles, include representatives of all strata of the population.

At the Constituent Assembly it was pointed out that the setting up of an organization of this kind has been dictated by the restructuring underway in all spheres of life in Bulgaria, by the principles of democracy and by the broadening of glasnost.

The setting up of the committee is also the result of Bulgaria's wish to continue to promote her cooperation with other states in the humanitarian field and to actively contribute to the doing away with all forms of discrimination and suppression of human rights and to the guaranteeing of human dignity.

The meeting was attended by Mr Milko Balev, chairman of the Foreign Policy Commission of the Bulgarian National Assembly.

Leaders' Public Appearances 26 May-3 Jun

AU0506132988 [Editorial Report] Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian in its newcasts, the Sofia press, and BTA during the 28 May-3 June monitoring period report the following public appearances of Bulgarian leaders (sourceline of each report given in parentheses):

Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, and Vasil Tsanov attended a solemn meeting in Zherkovo, Sofia Oblast, on 27 May to commemorate the partisans who perished in the Bulgarian War of Liberation. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 88 p 6)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Milko Balev, Pencho Kubadinski, and Georgi Yordanov attended the final session in Sofia on 28 May of the Sixth National Conference of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship Movement. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 28 May 88)

The following leaders attended Sofia's festive military tattoo on 1 June devoted to Botev Day: Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Ognyan Doynov, Stanko Todorov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Dimitur Stoyanov, and Stoyan Markov. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 1 Jun 88)

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, received in Sofia on 28 May Soviet Academician Aleksey Tupolev. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 28 May 88) In Sofia on 31 May he received Soviet Academician Oleg Bogomolov. (Sofia BTA in English 1800 GMT 31 May 88)

Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, received in Sofia on 27 May Majid Qasemi, governor of the Central Bank of Iran. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 27 May 88) In Sofia on 3 June he received USSR Finance Minister Boris Gostev. (Sofia BTA in English 1339 GMT 3 Jun 88) In Sofia on the same day Atanasov also received Nikolay Lukonin, USSR minister of nuclear power engineering. (Sofia BTA in English 1753 GMT 3 Jun 88)

Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, attended a reception at the Polish Embassy in Sofia on 27 May to mark the 40th anniversary of the Bulgarian-Polish Friendship and Cooperation Treaty. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 28 May 88 p 2)

Milko Balev, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received in Sofia on 3 June Sa'id Salih Salim, PDRY minister of state security. (Sofia BTA in English 1630 GMT 3 Jun 88) In Sofia on 3 June Balev also chaired a public meeting at which a Human Rights Committee was founded. (Sofia BTA in English 1749 GMT 3 Jun 88)

Grisha Filipov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, returned to Sofia on 2 June from Budapest, where he had attended a meeting of party secretaries of the CEMA member countries. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 2 June 88)

Petur Mladenov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign affairs, departed from Sofia on 29 May on an official visit to Iceland. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 88) In Reykjavik on 31 May he held talks with Foreign Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson, (Sofia BTA in English 0711 GMT 31 May 88) and made a dinner speech. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian

1 June 88 p 5) The same day Mladenov departed from Reykjavik for New York to attend the UN General Assembly session. (Sofia BTA in English 1754 GMT 31 May 88)

Stanko Todorov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the National Assembly, welcomed at Sofia Airport on 29 May a Soviet parliamentary delegation led by Avgust Voss, chairman of the Council of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 29 May 88) In Sofia on 30 May he had a meeting with the same delegation, (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 30 May 88) and also with a delegation of the European Parliament led by Rudi Arndt. (Sofia BTA in English 1729 GMT 30 May 88)

Yordan Yotov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and Central Committee secretary, received in Sofia on 26 May the participants in the second seminar of the secretaries of the party organizations of the socialist countries' universities. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 27 May 88 p 2)

Andrey Lukanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of foreign economic relations, made a welcoming speech at the opening in Sofia on 31 May of a Bulgarian-Soviet roundtable meeting on a united socialist market. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 June 88 p 3)

Dimitur Stoyanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of internal affairs, took part in a festive tattoo in Strazhitsa on 28 May devoted to Botev Day. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 29 May 88 p 2) On 2 June Stoyanov attended a festive meeting on Okolchitsa Peak to commemorate Botev Day. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 88)

Georgi Yordanov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and minister of culture, science and education, opened Sofia's International Book Fair on 2 June. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 2 Jun 88)

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee and leader of a BCP Central Committee delegation, held talks in Damascus on 31 May with Syrian leaders. (Sofia BTA in English 1701 GMT 31 May 88) In Damascus on 1 June he met with the general secretaries of several Arab communist parties. (Sofia BTA in English 1944 GMT 1 June 88) In Amman on 3 June Stanishev held talks with Jordanian Minister Al-Masri. (Sofia BTA in English 2026 GMT 3 Jun 88) Emil Khristov, BCP Central Committee secretary, chaired a meeting of the National Assembly Social Policy Commission in Sofia on 3 June that discussed agricultural issues and the quality of drinking water in Sofia. (Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Jun 88)

Vasil Tsanov, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, left Sofia on 31 May with a delegation to attend a conference of party secretaries of the CEMA countries in Bucharest. (Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 1 June 88 p 2)

CPCZ Presidium Assesses Moscow Summit

LD0306161588 Prague CTK in English
1500 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium appreciated today the results of the Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow, welcomed the ratification of the INF Treaty and stressed Czechoslovakia will abide by the commitments arising for it from the tripartite Soviet-GDR-Czechoslovak agreement on inspections.

The Presidium expressed full support for the Soviet stand taken at the Moscow summit by Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and stated that the outcome of the summit, expressed in the joint statement, creates prerequisites for the further improvement of the international situation.

The Presidium discussed draft measures to stabilize the situation on the home market in the 1988-1990 period. It stated that the situation on the home market has not been improving markedly as the demand for many industrial goods is not being met. The measures include the supplies of goods worth 5,000-6,000 million crowns in excess of the plan on the home market, extra allocations of foreign currencies and other steps aimed at raising supplies on the home market.

The Presidium positively assessed the talks held between the presidents of Czechoslovakia and Greece and stated that the visit by the Greek president to Czechoslovakia on May 25-28 has become a significant impulse boosting bilateral relations.

It highly appreciated the results of the visit to Czechosovakia by a delegation of the Bulgarian People's Assembly, led by its chairman Stanko Todorov, on May 16-20, and stated the visit gave a new impulse to the further improvement of cooperation between parliaments.

The Presidium stated with satisfaction that the official visits by a Czechoslovak parliamentary delegation to Tunisia and Morocco, on May 23-30, were marked by the interest of both countries to further develop relations with Czechoslovakia.

Strougal Receives USSR's Murakhovskiy

LD0206230788 Prague CTK in English
1601 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 2 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal met here today with visiting Soviet First Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Agricultural-Industrial Committee Vsevolod Murakhovskiy.

Lubomir Strougal informed the Soviet guest of the targets of accelerating the process of intensification of agriculture in Czechoslovakia and changes in its management and in this connection put forward a number of proposals for mutual cooperation in the production of agro-chemical products, in food industry technologies etc. He said that the whole complex of questions of cooperation and specialization in this sphere must become one of the priorities of the CMEA members.

Vsevolod Murakhovskiy, currently on a working visit to Czechoslovakia, highly appreciated the level of agriculture in Czechoslovakia and confirmed the possibilities of further cooperation.

CPCZ Presidium Discusses Jakes Asia Visit

LD0306153288 Prague CTK in English
1210 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK)—The Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party discussed the course and the results of official friendly visits of party General Secretary Milos Jakes to China, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and Mongolia on May 23-31.

It highly appreciated the results of the talks, identity or closeness of views on all discussed questions and stressed that they represent an important step towards the extension of relations of friendship and cooperation between the parties and states.

In the discussion of the visit to China, the Presidium stressed the importance of deeper mutual knowledge and exchange of experiences from the work of the party in controlling the present social processes in the implementation of the conclusions of the 17th Czechoslovak Communist Party Congress.

In harmony with the results of the talks, the Presidium called for further development of economic cooperation between the two countries and a search for new forms of relations, and supported the intention to create favourable conditions for the development of cooperation in ideology, science, culture and other spheres.

The Presidium voiced satisfaction with the present development of Czechoslovak-Korean relations. It stressed the significance of deepening cooperation and exchanging experience between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Korean Workers' Party, as well as the demand to activate the work of the inter-governmental Czechoslovak-Korean consultative committee for economy, science and technology in the interest of further development of cooperation in this field, including the use of new forms.

The situation on the Korean peninsula, mainly the state of constant tension in the country between its northern and southern parts, does not correspond with the tendencies of the present development in the world policy, and expressed full support for the constructive proposals of People's Korea aimed at a political dialogue, lowering tension and the reunification of the country, the Presidium said. [sentence as received]

As regards relations with Mongolia, it appreciated that mutual cooperation has been gaining a more planned and all-round character.

The Presidium pointed out the efforts exerted by the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and the country to ensure peace and security in Asia, mainly its proposals to create a mechanism which would exclude the use of force in relations between the states of Asia and the Pacific.

Further Report

LD0306215188 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Excerpts] The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, in a meeting today heard reports on the course and results of the official friendly visit by Milos Jakes, general secretary of the Party Central Committee, to the PRC, the DPRK, and the Mongolian People's Republic. [passage omitted]

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed draft measures for stabilizing the domestic market in the period 1988 to 1990. It noted that it has still not been possible to effect any marked improvement in supplies for the domestic market. The demand for a number of industrial products and everyday goods is not being met. A package of specific measures passed by the federal government to tackle some deficiencies in satisfying the justified needs of the public is aimed at ensuring the gradual stabilization of the domestic market. These measures are supposed to bring about above plan supplies of goods to the value of Kcs5 to 6 billion, which is roughly 2 percent.

Hard currency has been released over and above the state plan, and further trade policy measures have been taken to increase supplies to the domestic market. A more active role is expected from production cooperatives and local production organizations. Additional production sidelines are expected from farming cooperatives and from non-traditional manufacturers, who have so far not been involved in this kind of production. The Presidium considers this effort as an extraordinarily important political task on which the attention of the party and all senior staff in the state and economic sphere must be focused. It is necessary to ensure strict checks on the implementation of the measures adopted.

The Presidium acknowledged a report on the results of the trade and political talks on the goods exchange and payments protocols with the socialist countries for this year. It recommended that particular attention be paid to developing specialization and cooperation within the branches and disciplines, and that the mutual exchange of consumer goods and the range of such goods be increased. It discussed the principles of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic's policy for talks on improving the principles of contractual price setting in trade with the socialist countries for the period 1991 to 1995. The documents presented correspond to the conclusions adopted at the 43d extraordinary session of the CEMA, which confirmed the validity of the basic principles of contractual price setting. It is a fundamental requirement to base the level and ratio of contractual prices between the CEMA's member countries on world prices.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee was informed about the supply of fuel and electricity to industrial and domestic consumers last winter, and about arrangements for this winter. It voiced appreciation of the fact that supplies of fuel and electricity were ensured without restrictive measures. At the same time it can not be overlooked that the overall supply situation is positively influenced by the favorable weather, which made it possible to substantially reduce the consumption of fuel and power. Consequently it was necessary to ensure that proper arrangements were made for this winter.

The Presidium noted a report on the course and results of the official visit by Greek President Khristos Sartzetakis to Czechoslovakia on 25 May. It positively assessed the talks between Gustav Husak, member of the Presidium of the party Central Committee and president of the Republic, with the Greek head of state, and noted that the visit was an important stimulus for further developing mutual relations. It took note of a report on the official friendly visit by the delegation of the National Assembly of the Bulgarian People's Republic, headed by its Chairman Stanko Todorov, to Czechoslovakia on 16-20 May. It expressed high appreciation of the course and results of the visit, which provided new stimuli for making parliamentary cooperation more effective. It took note of a report on the official visit by the delegation of the Czechoslovak Federal Assembly to Tunisia and Morocco on 23-30 May. It noted with satisfaction that the visit took place in the context of both countries' interest in furthering relations with Czechoslovakia.

The Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee heard a report on the course and results of the visit by Dusan Sinigoj, president of the Slovene Socialist Republic Assembly's Executive Council, to Czechoslovakia. It discussed some additional internal and international political matters.

Chnoupek Interviewed on Disarmament Initiatives

AU0506194988 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 88 p 6

[Report on interview with Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, by ND correspondent Olaf Standke in Prague; date not given: "ND Interview With CSSR Politician: The Concept of a Corridor Is of Great Topicality"]

[Text] In an interview with NEUES DEUTSCHLAND, CSSR Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek described joint GDR and CSSR proposals to create a nuclear-free corridor and a chemical-weapon-free zone in central

Europe as significant and topical. As he explained in Prague, his country considers the gradual limitation, reduction, and elimination of weapons of mass destruction by the end of this century as an important foreign policy task.

The level of military development that has been reached and the heaps of weapons that have been accumulated are not only an extensive waste of means and resources, but they have also led mankind to the verge of a nuclear catastrophe, Bohuslav Chnoupek pointed out. It is particularly at the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, where weapons are most densely concentrated, that people are especially aware of the grave threat to our planet. For this reason the CSSR and the GDR, through initiatives aimed at eliminating nuclear and chemical weapons, are making a significant contribution to the realistic and realizable, specific and mobilizing disarmament program of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, the long-time foreign minister of our southern neighbor country emphasized.

"The support that we have received from many states and statesmen demonstrates the topicality of the proposals that call on the FRG and other states in this region to start negotiations," the CSSR interlocutor pointed out. Regional initiatives are all the more urgent because only slow progress is being achieved in the negotiations on these issues, whereas the accelerated modernization of weapons and the production of new types of weapons can be observed at the same time. "I think that regional agreements on nuclear-free and chemical-weapon-free zones would increase the confidence between states with different social orders. The experiences gained in this field could be utilized within a regional and a global framework." The viabilty and usefulness of such proposals has been demonstrated in no little way by the zone that was set up in the Pacific 2 years ago.

In Bohuslav Chnoupek's view, there is a close link between the initiative to convene an international meeting in Berlin on nuclear-free zones and the zones of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborliness along the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, as suggested by CPCZ General Secretary Milos Jakes. This proposal came in connection with other disarmament initiatives of the socialist countries and contains the possibility of a gradual elimination of nuclear and chemical weapons, the CSSR foreign minister stressed. "This idea also includes the removal of the most dangerous types of conventional weapons, and encompasses not only military issues, but political, economic, ecological, and humanitarian ones as well. We consider their realization, to which also the neutral states situated at the dividing line are contributing, to be a long-term process," Chnoupek stated.

The initiative has aroused great interest among the international public and drawn an altogether positive response. Now specific content-related aspects of the individual spheres are being examined. "We will discuss these ideas with our allies, with all countries interested," Bohuslav Chnoupek noted at the end of our talk.

RUDE PRAVO on Need To Fight 'Dissidents'

AU0506202388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 88 p 6

[Article by Jiri Kohout: "Weapons of Psychological Warfare; On Whom and on What Do Its Organizers Count"]

[Excerpts] The world is changing rapidly. The policy of peaceful coexistence is establishing a completely new situation in relations between countries with different social systems. [passage omitted] We strive for better understanding between states on the dividing line between the Warsaw Pact and NATO, for better neighborliness and cooperation, for a greater exchange of people and information. This is undeniably a new quality. However, does this new quality mean that the process of disarmament that the socialist countries sincerely seek in the military sphere has also started, or is about to start, in the sphere of psychological warfare waged by imperialist forces against the countries of the socialist community—a sphere that is no less active today?

We are realists. This is why we reply to the question that is being asked by many of our readers without illusions: Imperialism has not turned off its psychological war against socialism, it has not given up its plans for a crusade.

Yet, the reality of the nuclear world has compelled militant reactionary circles to substantially revise their military plans for the destruction of the world socialist community. [passage omitted]

Instead of counting on the destructive force of weapons, these forces are now banking on nonmilitary means, on the means of psychological warfare. [passage omitted]

The objective facts of the contemporary world and the subversive processes that are engaged in just as intensively today as yesterday demonstrate that reactionary imperialist circles in the United States and Western Europe rely on psychological warfare as an efficient means of enforcing their class aims and are therefore exploring ways to adapt its methods and topics to the present situation.

The aims remain the same. First, psychological warfare is designed to bring about disintegration in socialist countries and to create conditions for their return to the "free world." Second, psychological warfare operations are designed to prepare a military conflict in ideological and psychological terms by generating a militaristic psychosis among the population of NATO countries and by disrupting the moral-political potential of the socialist countries, the unity of their population, and its will to defend itself. [passage omitted]

U.S. Army instructions on the conduct of psychological warfare explicitly mention the importance of counterrevolutionary groups within the socialist countries. For this reason, since the sixties subversive centers in the NATO countries and their espionage services have been seeking out helpers in the socialist countries who would undermine society not from the outside but from the inside, thereby creating conditions for social revenge. We were able to convince ourselves of this in the period of crisis in the late sixties. Reaction to the events in the Polish People's Republic also clearly shows the intention of the class enemy to establish internal opposition in the socialist countries.

In addition, "dissident" channels within society are also used to spread demoralizing slanders prepared by both "domestic sources" and by the centers of psychological warfare and espionage services.

The internal helpers of anticommunist forces are usually recruited from among people who have some reason to be dissatisfied with the social reality of a socialist country, be it because of their class origin or because of frustrated personal or power ambitions. They consist of adventurers and extremists of all hues; of people who are immature and naive as citizens and succumb to illusions about life in the West; and also of people who, by having committed a social, economic, or other criminal offense, have through their own fault come into conflict with the valid laws and ethical norms of the socialist society. [passage omitted]

The activity of present-day "dissidents" leaves no one in doubt that they are not exponents of different views, but counterrevolutionary elements, apostates, and renegades in the social and sometimes even national sense.

Part and parcel of the tactics of psychological warfare is that bourgeois information media advertise "dissidents" as "distinguished personalities of the Czech and Slovak nation." Without this, these pawns of betrayal would be of absolutely no importance.

International reaction is trying to create around these people some kind of an aura of legal untouchability, an atmosphere in which official authorities should be afraid to take any action against them. [passage omitted]

The inspirers of such psychological pressure often refer to the Helsinki Final Act, pretending that the signatories from among the socialist countries have undertaken to tolerate counterrevolutionary activity within their societies. No such commitment exists, however. All citizens of our state are equal under its laws, no matter how clamorous the advocates within the ranks of international reaction may be in the event these laws are violated.

Bourgeois information media deliberately force upon the Western public the contention that "dissidents" are spokesmen for the people of the socialist countries. These fabrications are being spread also in the case of the so-called Charter 77. In its time it received vociferous (but also material) international backing in the hope that some kind of a political opposition movement could be formed in Czechoslovakia on its basis and with prominent political castaways of the year 1968.

Some time ago the American weekly THE NEW REPUBLIC assessed the role of the so-called Charter with the following words: "Their influence within the country has been greatly exaggerated." Similarly, the anticommunist journal PROBLEMS OF COMMUNISM has been writing about the "isolation of dissidents" in the CSSR, noting that "according to all indications, one must not succumb to the illusion that the Charter people have mass appeal." [passage omitted]

The arsenals of psychological warfare include yet another method—the so-called psychological propaganda, which makes cunning use of the possibility of changing people's attitudes in a barely noticeable way. [passage omitted]

The organizers of this important sphere of ideological manipulation naturally speak in generally acceptable terms—about "free cultural exchanges" and about the need for so-called global culture. In this connection they pin great hopes on the extension of television broadcasts to the European socialist countries via satellite. [passage omitted]

The aim of this propaganda is to influence the value orientation of the citizens of the socialist community and to channel the interests of people and social groups, notably of young people, in the direction of petit bourgeois individualism and consumer mentality. Although everything conceivable is being done to stress the apolitical nature of this "sociological propaganda," it has been evident from the very beginning that its purpose is to prepare the ground for political influence and for direct ideological impact. [passage omitted]

We have gathered enough dearly-paid-for experience to fully realize our share of responsibility for the further healthy, socialist direction of our country's development.

As the document "Lessons" calls to mind, in the sharp political struggle against revisionist, opportunistic, and counterrevolutionary forces we have learned to distinguish friend from foe, and we have learned to separate the wheat from the chaff and thwart attempts at counterrevolutionary coups. The lessons from great trials, struggles, and hard-fought battles commit our party, every Communist, and every upright, socialist-minded citizen of our country "to defend and develop socialism and never allow anyone to jeopardize it, no matter how beautiful the words he may use as a camouflage. This is our revolutionary, national, class, and internationalist duty."

'Sumava 88' Exercises To Be Held 6-10 June

LD0306184088 Prague CTK in English 1628 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Prague June 3 (CTK)—The Czechoslovak Army will hold planned military exercises code-named "Sumava 88" in south west Bohemia on June 6-10, the Czechoslovak Defence Ministry has announced.

The holding of the manoeuvres, in which 17,459 troops will participate, has been reported to all CSCE participants and observers from all CSCE states have been invited to take part.

Parliament To Meet 14-16 Jun, Agenda Announced

AU0306151588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 2 Jun 88 p 7

[CTK report: "Prior to the Joint Meeting of Federal Assembly Chambers"]

[Excerpt] Prague—The Presidiums of the People's Chamber and the Chamber of Nations of the CSSR Federal Assembly met in Prague on Tuesday [31 May].

Following an evaluation of the eighth and ninth joint meetings of the two chambers, they discussed the preparation of the 10th joint meeting and decided to convene it for 14 to 16 June. At that meeting, deputies will discuss the closing state budget of the Czechoslovak Federation for the year 1987 and government-sponsored drafts of a number of important laws constituting the legal basis for restructuring the economic mechanism and for the social security of the working people—the law on state enterprises; the law on agricultural cooperatives; a bill that changes and amends the law on the use of soil and other agricultural property to secure production; the law on housing, consumer, and production cooperatives; as well as bills that change and amend the labor code, the law on economic arbitration, the law on economic relations with abroad, the law on social security, and the health insurance law. [passage omitted]

Government Deputy Appointments Listed

AU0206120188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 May 88 p 7

["NY"-signed report: "Appointed for Functions"]

[Text] Prague (our correspondent)—As we have already reported, in connection with the changes in the central bodies, the CSSR Government appointed or confirmed in their functions CSSR deputy ministers and the deputies of leading functionaries of other CSSR central bodies. We are publishing a list of newly appointed or confirmed deputy ministers (deputy chairmen) and deputies (deputy chairmen) of the leading officials of central bodies:

The State Planning Commission:

Vaclav Vertelar—first deputy chairman; Ladislav Supka—first deputy chairman; Tomas Benes—deputy chairman; Jan Strba—deputy chairman; Josef Voracek—deputy chairman.

The State Commission for Scientific-Technical and Investment Development:

Vladimir Lexa—first deputy chairman; Ladislav Brom—deputy chairman; Ladislav Kubicek—deputy chairman.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Affairs:

Jaromir Johanes—first deputy minister; Jaromir Nehera—deputy; Evzen Vacek—deputy.

The CSSR Ministry of National Defense;

Miroslav Vacek—first deputy minister; Emil Liska—deputy; Karel Rusov—deputy.

The Federal Ministry of Interior:

Alois Lorenc—first deputy minister; Frantisek Kincl—deputy minister.

The CSSR People's Control Committee:

Pavel Skalny—first deputy chairman; Zdenek Rubin—deputy chairman; Karel Votruba—deputy chairman.

The CSSR Ministry of Finance:

Julius Jombik—first deputy minister; Frantisek Pavelka—deputy; Stanislav Sourek—deputy.

The Federal Ministry of Foreign Trade:

Ladislav Vodrazka—first deputy minister; Jiri Nemec—deputy; Josef Pancir—deputy.

The CSSR Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs:

Vladimir Marik—deputy; Dagmara Molkova—deputy; Stefan Stastny—deputy.

The Federal Ministry of Fuel and Power:

Milan Kozak—first deputy minister; Ladislav Blazek—deputy; Jaroslav Kensky—deputy.

The Federal Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering, and Electrotechnical Industry:

Tibor Kurtha—first deputy minister; Karol Horvath—deputy; Jiri Kodousek—deputy; Vitalij Svic—deputy.

The Federal Ministry of Agriculture and Food:

Emil Cakajda—first deputy minister; Svatopluk Chalupa—deputy.

The Federal Ministry of Transportation and Communications:

Jiri Jira—first deputy minister; Rostislav Chovan—deputy; Ladislav Blazek—deputy.

The Federal Price Office:

Vladimir Smejkal—first deputy minister; Ivan Haluska—deputy minister.

The Office of the CSSR Prosecutor General: Jiri Riman—Deputy Prosecutor General.

The CSSR Supreme Court:

Jaromir Svoboda—deputy chairman.

The CSSR Arbitration Office:

Filip Krizan—First Deputy Arbiter General; Ladislav Svarovsky—Deputy Arbiter General.

Andrs on State-Church Relations

AU0306122888 Prague LIDOVA DEMOKRACIE in Czech 1 Jun 88 p 5

["Main Political Report" delivered by J. Andrs, central secretary of the Czechoslovak People's Party and deputy of the Federal Assembly, delivered at the fifth session of the party's Central Committee in Prague on 31 May]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] Relations Between the State and Churches [subhead]

Sisters and brothers; in connection with the current domestic-political situation and the current tasks of the Czechoslovak People's Party in its political work we today regard it necessary to mention one of the so-called "touchy problems," which is actually not touchy at all. The only thing that has to be done is to correctly comprehend its essence and approach it from correct political positions. What is involved here is the problem of relations between the state and churches and, specifically, between the state and the Catholic Church.

As you know, there constantly resound abroad various assertions about the lack of religious freedom in our fatherland and the suppression of the rights of citizens who are believers. At the same time, these circles are actively supporting some irresponsible individuals in our country in an effort to provoke various pressure actions which, in fact, are not motivated by religion but are politically motivated and are aimed against the socialist state. These are actions that do not help to resolve the existing problems and promote good coexistence between the state and churches and religious societies, especially between the state and the Catholic Church; on the contrary, they retard and postpone the coexistence and meaningful solutions.

Our party, its fundamental programmatic document "The Mission of the Czechoslovak People's Party" states, associates in its ranks, above all, citizens of Christian faith, and leads them in creative participation in the construction of socialism. There is no need to change anything in these formulations. They have their lasting and topical validity. After all, this also links up with the prewar traditions—even then the Czechoslovak People's Party did not claim the right to represent the church and interfere in its internal affairs, or interfere in possible negotiations between state and church institutions.

Let us return to the present, however. Many fundamental words have already been said about relations between the church and the state. Restructuring and the influence of realistic approaches manifest themselves in this sensitive sphere also. In this connection I would like to mention this year's fourth issue of KOMMUNIST, the journal of the CPSU Central Committee. Its editorial Socialism and Religion—an excerpt of which with comment was published in the 10th issue of NASE POLITIKA, the Czechoslovak People's Party own internal periodical—discusses the existence of religion at great length and from new angles. The editorial states literally: "The time has come to put an end once and for all to the suspicious and unfavorable attitude to believers and the ideals that they expound, such as humaneness, love, moral self-improvement.... The millions of believers of various denominations are not an unpleasant error of history, but they are a fact of our reality, not only in books, but they are real in such a way that religious needs exist in this reality and thus the church must satisfy them." The paragraph ends by noting that there is still a long road of development ahead of our—meaning the Soviet—society, a road that atheists and believers will travel together.

So much for the journal KOMMUNIST. Compared with the USSR, the situation in the CSSR is similar, although there are some specific features. One certainly cannot exclude the possibility that regarding the implementation of religious freedoms guaranteed by our Constitution, there might be isolated incidences of incorrect approaches and incorrect decisions arising from a lack of comprehension. That, of course, is not the fault of socialism, but of a quite specific institution, or to put it more precisely—of a quite specific official. If in our country there are still antisocial phenomena such as crime, favoritism, and corruption, it is certainly possible that there are also some instances of incorrect conduct toward believers. In such cases it is then quite logical that the wronged person asks the appropriate state bodies to rectify matters. And should a member of our party be affected in this way, than our party bodies are empowered to see to it that the situation is rectified.

Of course, in rejecting political clericalism, our party is not renouncing Christian ideas. Whoever asserts anything like that is profoundly mistaken or intentionally distorts reality. Renouncing Christianity would not only be against our internal conviction, but—above all—it would mean losing the specific political substantiation for our party's existence.

Evidence of our state's escalated effort to resolve specific problems is the fact that—on the basis of an agreement between the CSSR and the Vatican—the Governments of the Czech SR and the Slovak SR, have given their assent, in accordance with the appropriate laws, to the upcoming appointment of three Roman Catholic bishops. We value the words of CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan that the process of restructuring in our country is being implemented together with all people of goodwill, that is, also with the full and active participation of believers, while respecting their beliefs. We also appreciate his words that the further needs of the churches and believers, such as the question of a larger print run of religious literature, a change in the enrollment of schoolchildren for religious instruction, an increase in the number of homes for nuns, and other measures, are also being resolved in this spirit. All this is being done while, understandably, ruling out all attempts to abuse religious motives for attacks of socialist Czechoslovakia. We also value the words of V. Janku, deputy minister-director of the CSSR Government's Secretariat for Church Affairs, who noted that the process of restructuring and new thinking require that we proceed in all sectors from the real state of affairs, in the given case from the fact that believers are citizens of the state with full rights, and that churches are integral components of society. Therefore believing citizens are taking part, and will take full part with others in the entire process of changes, in the further social development. [passage omitted]

Official on Exchange Rate Reform 'Snags'

AU0206105488 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
31 May 88 p 4

[Article by Frantisek Pavelka, CSSR deputy minister of finance: "An Important Economic Instrument; What Is and What Will Be the Exchange Rate of the Koruna?"; boldface passages as published]

[Excerpts] **The current system of exchange rates in the CSSR is relatively complicated and shows little flexibility. It is based on the official exchange rates that were deduced in 1953 from the relative gold contents of individual national currencies. An exchange rate fixed in this way does not react in the least to changes in the purchasing power of the koruna. The only movements in the exchange rate have resulted from changes in the gold content of foreign currencies. In view of formidable changes in the Czechoslovak and foreign economies over the last 35 years, exchange rates determined in this way have gradually lost touch with the economic reality and, for the purpose of most payments involving foreign partners, they have to be adapted and updated.** [passage omitted]

The crucial part of exchange rate conversions, comprising more than 90 percent of the total volume of payments, comes about through a complicated system of coefficients, percentage mark-ups, and supplementary charges.

Need for Changes [subhead]

This complicated system of exchange rates, which is inflexible and difficult to administer, took shape in a period in which our domestic economy was relatively detached from foreign markets, and it rather reinforced this detachment and isolation. At the beginning, especially in the fifties and sixties, it conformed to the system of running the economy at that time, which had to be protected against the manifestations of crisis characterizing the capitalist market. Although the system underwent certain modifications in the seventies, it has ceased to conform to current needs. There is now an economically strong world socialist system and the process of scientific-technical revolution extends beyond the borders not only of countries, but of entire regions.

This requires changes of principle, not only in production and in foreign trade, but also in exchange rates. [passage omitted] **Exchange rates must express as objectively as possible the actual purchasing power of the koruna in relation to foreign currencies, they must flexibly respond to changes in conditions, and at the same time play the role of an economic criterion and instrument to stimulate the further development of external economic relations and intensive forms of economic growth.**

The first step toward a fundamental restructuring of exchange rates, which should take effect on 1 January 1989, is a transition to the system of so-called single-tier exchange rates, that is, a system under which the **exchange rates quoted by the bank will no longer have to be adjusted by means of various mark-ups and markdowns.** At first glance, this appears to be a simple operation. [passage omitted]

The snag is, however, that we are currently unable to verify the objectivity of the exchange rates of the Czechoslovak koruna by any other method than by comparing domestic and foreign prices of goods that we export or import. And the fact that until now the development of our domestic prices has been unrelated to prices abroad or to world prices, something which was consistent with the logic of the functioning of the formerly applied economic methods of management, does not provide a sufficient guarantee that exchange rates fixed in this manner will accomplish all the tasks they are supposed to accomplish and that they will become an active factor conducive to the involvement of the economy in the international division of labor and in socialist economic integration.

Gradually Closing the Gap [subhead]

It will therefore be necessary, even after the introduction of single-tier exchange rates, to differentiate these exchange rates for various purposes. Above all, for a transitional period we will have to fix separate exchange rates for commercial payments (in which internal wholesale prices are confronted with comparable prices abroad) and for noncommercial payments, especially for payments connected with tourism (in which a confrontation of purchases at retail prices takes place). This follows, among other things, from a considerable isolation of the fixing of retail price from the fixing of wholesale prices in our country, especially with regard to food prices, since retail and wholesale prices develop relatively independently of one another and, frequently, even in opposite directions.

Because of considerable deviations in the price ratios of consumer goods in Czechoslovakia and neighboring capitalist states, where particularly the prices of consumer durables are relatively cheap in proportion to the prices of food and services, it cannot be ruled out that for a transitional period it may also be necessary to differentiate, or otherwise regulate, the exchange rate used within the framework of noncommercial payments. [passage omitted]

Alongside the introduction of single-tier exchange rates, albeit still differentiated, it will be necessary to make the creation of exchange rates far more flexible; not only in relation to nonsocialist countries, but in a number of instances also with regard to socialist countries. The point is to have the opportunity to use the exchange rate as one of the instruments of the routine channeling of the economy, including tourism.

The next step toward enhancing the role and objectivity of exchange rates will be more complicated [than the introduction of single-tier exchange rates]. Within a relatively short period after the introduction of single-tier, differentiated exchange rates, the **introduction of uniform exchange rates** should follow suit. That is, the introduction of exchange rates that **not only will not be adjusted by means of various supplementary charges or mark-ups, but that will apply to all types of payments involving foreign partners, to all forms of economic, financial, or other relations with abroad.**

Not Only a Question of Exchange Rates [subhead]

The complexity of the transition to uniform exchange rates is due, among other things, to the fact that they can be introduced only in conjunction with a change in the mechanism of fixing domestic prices, by moving away from the current cost-derived type of prices toward the parameter-derived type of prices, with world prices serving as the basic parameter. This does not depend just on the goodwill of the price-setting authorities, but also on the growth rates of labor productivity compared with the world.

In conjunction with the transition to uniform exchange rates, it will be necessary to continuously ensure their objectivity. The existing methods of calculating exchange rates on the basis of price indexes will definitely not be enough to accomplish this task. The checking and verifying of the objectivity of exchange rates will have to be based on an additional factor, on the gradual direct interlinking of the Czechoslovak koruna with foreign currencies, on the gradual introduction and expansion of its external exchangeability. Even this process will not be easy. The important thing is, however, that it has actually started already, with respect to interlinking the koruna with the currencies of our closest friends, the countries of CEMA, especially with the currency of our largest trading partner, the Soviet Union [reference to the recently concluded agreement between the CSSR and the USSR on the use of national currencies in commercial transactions within the framework of direct links].

Let us again return to the initial question. What in fact will be the exchange rate of the koruna? The answer is quite unequivocal. In the same way that we make it by our collective work and joint effort, so will it be rendered by our results in foreign trade and in efficient national economic growth.

Economy, Staff Reductions Discussed

AU0106065888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 27 May 88 p 1

[CTK report: "CSSR Government Held Meeting"]

[Text] Prague—At its plenary meeting on Thursday [26 May], the CSSR Government discussed the draft of the final state account of the Czechoslovak federation and the total of the CSSR state final accounts for 1987, which will be submitted to the CSSR Federal Assembly.

The main feature of the financial development last year was the failure to fulfill the tasks of the growth of effectiveness, which was reflected in a lower creation of financial resources. This led to financial strain in the state budgets, as well as in enterprises. Last year's economic development was characterized by many features of monetary imbalance, which manifested itself, in particular, in breakdowns and disproportions in supplier-user relations, as well as in a structural imbalance on the domestic market. The federal government reacted to this development in the course of the year, especially by reducing some budget expenditures and by other measures which proved to be justified and which alleviated the strain on the federation's budget. The budgets of the national committees closed with a surplus, which is, above all, the result of the higher supplementary resources, which the national committees can then use to implement their election programs.

When discussing the state closing of accounts, the government stressed that in the remaining 2 years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan it is necessary to change the attitude toward the state budget to date. In a situation in which resources that one had planned would be effectively gained are lacking, it is impossible to carry on with the planned expenditures. In connection with the state final account, the government extended its program of thriftiness which had been adopted for the Eighth 5-Year Plan. This extension involves, among other things, a further reduction in official automobiles in connection with the smaller number of staffers of central bodies, and in the overall expenditures for the foreign service, as well as halting the construction of new special-purpose educational facilities (with the exception of the department of education) in 1989-90, and some other measures. At the same time, the CSSR Government decided that the saved passenger automobiles, including Tatra-613 automobiles, should be offered for sale on the domestic market.

The CSSR Government also discussed and adopted a resolution on principles for reducing the staffs of federal central bodies and the procedure to be taken in this connection. It discussed a program of employment, and material and social security for the employees who are to be released in connection with the organizational restructuring of the national economy.

According to the 1987 data, almost 21,000 persons work in apparatuses of the central bodies of the state administration run by the federal government and the two national governments. The overwhelming majority of them are in management and administration. Reducing this apparatus by 30 percent on average represents 5,800 persons—4,500 in Prague and 1,300 in Bratislava.

The government instructed that the number of staffers in hierarchically-structured interdepartmental [svodne prurezove] and branch central bodies be reduced by 30 percent; in the federal Ministry of Transportation and Communications, by 40 percent; and in the federal Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering, and Electrotechnical Industry, by 50 percent. This reduction will be implemented by the end of 1989. At the same time, a principle was adopted by which heads of federal central bodies of state administration and ministers can have three deputy chairmen or deputies at the most. Therefore, the government recalled the deputy ministers and deputy chairmen from their posts and appointed new ones, and fewer of them.

The federal government further discussed and approved a program for the placement and material and social security of employees who will be released in connection with the organizational restructuring of the national economy. The government instructed all federal central bodies to ensure new jobs for all employees of productive age that are released from their own apparatus, as well as from organizations subordinated to them. These jobs should correspond to their abilities, health, and qualifications.

The government further instructed regional national committees, including the Prague and Bratislava national committees, to start, effective 1 July 1988, circulating regional surveys of vacancies and hand them to the district national committees in their own region as well as to the Czech and Slovak ministries of health and social affairs. On top of that, the principles adopted earlier on retraining, wage compensation, and the possibility of earlier retirement are in force. For the district national committees, too, a number of tasks arise in the care for released employees.

The federal government instructed its deputy chairmen Ladislav Adamec and Peter Colotka to implement a similar procedure when reducing the apparatus of central bodies in the two national republics.

Matejka Evaluates Proposed Economic Changes

AU2905091588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
25 May 88 p 1

[Zdenek Hoffmann report: "Hundreds of Proposals To Set Up a State Enterprise"]

[Text] Prague—Addressing the regular press conference for Czechoslovak and foreign journalists, Deputy Minister Jaromir Matejka, secretary of the Government Committee for Problems of Planned National Economic Management, provided information on the course of the restructuring of the organizational arrangement of the enterprise base.

At present special committees of experts are involved in the discussion of schemes drawn up by federal and republican branch ministries and in the drafting of their standpoints that are to be submitted to government committees and to the governments for discussion. The assessment is complicated. Most schemes are flawed in their evaluation of the abilities of the proposed state enterprises to apply full-fledged economic accountability and self-financing. Often narrow departmental, enterprise, and personal interests have made their way into the proposals, interests that are difficult to resist. Some authors of proposals have even failed to respect the "Principles of Procedures To Be Applied in Restructuring Organizational Structures" that have been approved by the highest party and economic agencies.

Federal branch ministries currently administer 1,716 organizations, which are subdivided into national, concern, and sectoral enterprises. The ministries' schemes propose that a total of 830 state enterprises be formed out of these organizations. Within the federal branch ministries, 246 individual proposals to set up a state enterprise were put forward. This is a small number, in the opinion of the committees of experts, one which attests to the low level of preparedness for this process on the part of enterprises and to a wait-and-see attitude, and in some instances, regrettably, even to an infringement of democratic approaches on the part of economic production units and ministries, whose interest is to preserve large production organizations intact.

Only 35 percent of this small number of proposals was actually accepted in the ministries' schemes, although the reasoning behind the majority of individual proposals was more convincing than were the ministries' arguments for turning them down. In the newly formed Federal Ministry of Metallurgy, Engineering, and the Electrotechnical Industry only as little as 16 percent of individual proposals to set up a state enterprise were accepted. The situation in the republican branch ministries, which accepted 45 and 47 percent of individual proposals respectively, is better.

According to a preliminary evaluation, a consistent approach to the restructuring of organizational structures was adopted in the food industry and consumer goods industry sectors and within the branch ministries of construction (with the exception of the building materials industry). Realistic conditions have been created in these sectors for enhancing the independence and responsibility of manufacturing organizations for the fulfillment of production tasks under the new economic mechanism.

It is anticipated that, on the grounds of insufficient safeguards for self-financing and for operating on the basis of full-fledged economic accountability, in the first stage the status of a state enterprise will be accorded only to those organizations, whose proposals have been drawn up in good quality and in the spirit of the principles of restructuring.

Lenart Chairs Industry Secretaries Meeting

LD3005150488 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1400 GMT 30 May 88

[Text] A statewide conference of industry secretaries of regional and city party committees in Prague and Bratislava took place in Prague today, chaired by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. Also taking part were Miloslav Hruskovic, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPSL Central Committee; Mikulas Beno and Frantisek Hanus, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; and other representatives. At the conference, Svatopluk Potac, deputy premier of the federal government and chairman of the State Planning Commission, provided information on the fulfillment of the tasks of the state plan for this year and those of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. Rudolf Rohlicek, first deputy premier of the federal government, provided information on the present state of work on the comprehensive restructuring of the economic mechamism, on the formation of central state organs, and on the restructuring of organizational structures to form state enterprises. Comrades Mikulas Beno and Frantisek Hanus spoke about the current requirements for regional and city party committees which are emerging from the party Central Committee resolution. At the conference, Jozef Lenart emphasized the importance of fulfilling the plan of economic organizations for the achievement of the goals society has set itself in the process of intensifying the national economy.

Krolikowski Receives FRG CDU Politician

AU0606071088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Herbert Krolikowski, GDR state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, received Walter Leisler Kiep, member of the FRG's CDU Presidium, for a talk in Berlin on Wednesday [1 June]. During the businesslike exchange of views, they discussed topical international issues, in particular those in connection with disarmament and detente, and questions regarding the relations between the two German states.

The interlocutors expressed their satisfaction about the meeting between CPSU General Secretary Gorbachev and U.S. President Reagan in Moscow and the results that were achieved there. Now it is necessary to make peace more secure through further disarmament steps. Herbert Krolikowski explained the GDR initiatives for disarmament and for safeguarding security in Europe.

Herbert Krolikowski and Walter Leisler Kiep agreed on the fact that the continuation of the political dialogue corresponds to the responsibility of the two German states to make sure than war must never again emanate from German soil. With regard to the relations between the two German states, they stressed the necessity to further put into practice the joint communique on Erich Honecker's official visit to the FRG in September 1987.

In Berlin the FRG politician was also received for talks by Guenter Rettner, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and head of the International Politics and Economics Department in the SED Central Committee, and by Max Schmidt, director of the International Politics and Economics Institute.

Environment Minister Receives FRG Official

AU0406194388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 4

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—On Wednesday [1 June] in Berlin, Hans Reichelt, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers and minister of environmental protection and water conservancy, met for a final talk with Klaus Mathiesen, minister of environment, regional planning, and agriculture of North Rhine-Westphalia, who is currently on a visit to the GDR. They assessed the exchange of information and experiences between the visitor from the FRG and his entourage and experts in enterprises, and with forestry experts, scientists, and leading representatives of GDR state organs on the shaping and protection of the natural environment, as useful and valuable.

Klaus Matthiesen was impressed by the GDR's sizable efforts to reduce toxic substances in the atmosphere, particularly by the large scale and great number of flue gas desulphurization operations involving lignite furnaces. He expressed great appreciation for the findings obtained in the cultivation of forests and for the results achieved through research into the causes of forest damage, where the GDR has extensive experience.

Both sides agreed to continue the exchange of experiences on the basis of the GDR-FRG governmental agreement on the further development of relations in the sphere of environmental protection. This concerns above all the economic utilization and disposal of industrial and household wastes, the prevention of water and air pollution, the protection of forests, as well as the examination and control of the environment.

Europarliament Official Holds News Conference

AU0306150688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—The usefulness of parliamentary contacts for further improving the international situation and for continuing the disarmament process was pointed out by Horst Seefeld (SPD), vice president of the European Parliament, at an international news conference at the Permanent FRG Mission on Tuesday [31 May]. The SPD politician, who was in the GDR at the invitation of the GDR International Politics and Economics Institute, praised his talks with leading GDR representatives as a contribution to opening up new possibilities for expanding and strengthening East-West relations.

His visit to the GDR took place during a decisive phase in the establishment of official relations between the CEMA and EC, and between the GDR and the EC, Seefeld stressed. His interlocutors pointed out to him that they take a positive attitude toward this step. Both sides expressed the confidence that the corresponding negotiations will soon yield positive results. It is now a question of expanding mutual contacts between the parliaments in the interest of safeguarding peace and continuing and deepening the process of detente, Seefeld emphasized.

Honecker Receives Netherlands Communists

AU3105141588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 May 88 p 1

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received a delegation of the Communist Party of Netherlands [CPN], headed by Chairman Elli Iseboud, for a detailed exchange of information and experiences in Berlin on Wednesday [25 May].

The interlocutors praised the comradely relations between the two parties that are characterized by mutual respect and understanding. On the basis of decades of joint antifascist militant tradition, the SED and CPN are closely linked regarding topical vital issues of mankind.

Erich Honecker and Elli Iseboud expressed satisfaction that a change for the better in international relations is becoming discernible. This has become possible, above all, through the resourceful and constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and through the worldwide struggle of the peace movement. The signing of the Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles made it possible, for the first time, to put an end to the dreadful cycle of the arms race and to get a real disarmament process under way.

But the greatest vigilance and the dedicated work of all forces of reason and realism continue to be necessary in order to prevent the undermining of this historic progress by rearmament in other spheres, as is planned by certain forces within NATO. The process that has been initiated must be made lasting and irreversible.

The entire peace-loving world public directs its attention to the upcoming summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan which is expected to provide fresh stimuli for the solution of key issues concerning peace and international security, both sides pointed out.

The highest representatives of the SED and CPN spoke in favor of closer international cooperation between the communist parties, while respecting the independence and responsibility of every individual party. At the same time, they reaffirmed their parties' efforts to actively continue the dialogue and cooperation with all forces that are interested in peace, irrespective of existing political and ideological differences.

In this context, the CPN chairman expressed great appreciation for the SED's initiative in convening the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin in June. This target is completely in line with their party's struggle for the elimination of nuclear weapons in the Netherlands.

Elli Iseboud reported on the situation in the Netherlands and explained the priorities the CPN has set itself for its struggle. She emphasized the diverse character of the Netherlands peace movement, the protection of social achievements, and the safeguarding and expansion of the democratic rights of the people in her country.

Erich Honecker explained in detail the development of the GDR, which is characterized by political stability and economic dynamics. Great attention is focused on the task of linking the advantages of socialism even more efficiently with the achievements of scientific-technological progress. The most important yardstick for the SED's work is the well-being of the people. The course of the unity of economic and social policy and of the further improvement of socialist democracy is being consistently implemented.

Erich Honecker and Elli Iseboud agreed to continue to further deepen the exchange of experiences and cooperation between the two parties.

On the SED side, the talk was attended by Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee; and by Guenter Sieber, Central Committee member and director of the Central Committee International Relations Department. Taking part on the CPN side were Central Committee Politburo member Jan de Boo and Central Committee members Edward Koen and Wemke Kettin-Jager.

SED Official Addresses Canada CP Congress

AU2605123588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 May 88 p 5

[Excerpts] Toronto (ADN)—On Monday [23 May] the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of Canada unanimously elected George Hewison party leader in accordance with political traditions. The announcement that the party's Central Committee had elected George Hewison general secretary during the first session was welcomed with strong applause. [passage omitted]

On the last day of the party congress, the head of the SED delegation, Prof Dr Erich Hahn, member of the Central Committee and director of the Marxist-Leninist Philosophy Institute attached to the Academy of Social Sciences, addressed the delegates. Interrupted several times by the delegates' applause, he conveyed greetings from the SED Central Committee, General Secretary Erich Honecker, and all GDR Communists. He pointed out that the GDR is aware of its special responsibility for peace and is consistently working for disarmament, detente, and cooperation. The speaker elaborated on the policy of dialogue and stressed that the GDR is ready to cooperate with all political forces and movements to prevent a nuclear holocaust. The country's working people are aware of the link between peace and socialism and are doing everything possible to strengthen real socialism on German soil and to make it more attractive, the speaker stated. In conclusion Prof Hahn assured the delegates that the SED will always stand at the side of Canada's progressive forces. He presented the party congress a tapestry with a portrait of Wilhelm Pieck.

Honecker Cables Canadian CP Leaders

AU2705112288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 May 88 p 1

[ND report: "Congratulations to Leaders of the Communist Party of Canada; Telegrams From Erich Honecker to George Hewison and William Kashtan on Their Election"]

[Text] Berlin (ND)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, has addressed the following congratulatory telegram to George Hewison, general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada:

Dear Comrade George Hewison,

On behalf of the SED Central Committee and on my own behalf I convey to you most cordial congratulations on your election as general secretary of the Communist Party of Canada.

We wish you much success, creative vigor, and personal well-being in fulfilling your responsible tasks.

SED Central Committee

E. Honecker,

general secretary.

Erich Honecker also conveyed cordial congratulations to William Kashtan, newly elected chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Canada.

PRC Chemical Industry Minister Visits

Meets Schuerer

AU0306150188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jun 88 p 3

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and chairman of the State Planning Commission, received Qin Zhongda, chairman of the Chinese section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee and minister of chemical industry, in Berlin on Tuesday [31 May].

The two sides stated that economic relations are developing favorably on the basis of the far-reaching agreements reached during the meetings between Erich Honecker and Zhao Ziyang in Beijing and Berlin. The "Agreement on the Development of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the GDR and PRC Through the Year 2000," concluded in October 1986, the long-term trade agreement, and the Protocol on the Focal Points of Scientific-Technological Cooperation for the 1986-89 Period are being purposefully implemented.

Gerhard Schuerer reported on the implementation of the economic strategy in its unity of economic and social policy with a view to the year 2000, adopted by the 11th SED Congress. He pointed out that the stable and dynamic development of the GDR's national economy represents a solid basis for deepening economic cooperation between the GDR and PRC. Gerhard Schuerer stressed the GDR's interest in further expanding cooperation by strengthening industrial cooperation and by participating in the modernization, reconstruction, and establishment of industrial enterprises in China, with economic and scientific cooperation assuming particular importance. He emphasized the significance of early discussions on the further development of cooperation in the spheres of economy, science, and technology in the 1991-95 period and pointed out the great responsibility of the GDR and PRC central planning organs.

Qin Zhongda expressed appreciation for the efficiency of the GDR's economy and its high scientific-technological level, as represented at the GDR export exposition in Beijing. He confirmed the PRC's economic and political interest in the further steady development of economic relations with the GDR. The minister reported on the great tasks in the sphere of economic and social development that had been set by the 13th CPC Congress and the First Session of the National People's Congress. He stressed the importance of continued reforms in all spheres of social life in the PRC.

Both sides expressed the conviction that, through the comprehensive deepening of relations between the two countries, a significant contribution is being made to strengthening socialism and preserving world peace.

The talk was attended by Guenter Wyschofsky, chairman of the GDR section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee.

Talks With Boehme

AU0406195588 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Jun 88 p 4

[Excerpt] Halle (ADN)—Qin Zhongda, chairman of the Chinese section of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee and minister of chemical industry, who is currently in the GDR to attend the fourth session of the GDR-PRC Economic Committee, was received for a friendly talk on Wednesday [1 June] by Hans-Joachim Boehme, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership. Hans-Joachim Boehme reported on the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress in Halle Bezirk and expressed interest in further expanding the traditional relations, particularly in the field of chemical industry.

Minister Qin Zhongda stated that in the field of chemical production in Halle Bezirk, he had received fresh impulses for the further development of cooperation between the two countries. The interlocutors agreed that, through the development of economic relations between the GDR and the PRC, an essential contribution is being made to deepening the friendship between the peoples of both countries. [passage omitted]

Kessler Receives PRC Military Delegation

LD0406084388 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0810 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jun (ADN)—A delegation from the Chinese People's Liberation Army was received for a friendly talk on Saturday by Army General Heinz Kessler, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense. The deputation is headed by Zhou Keyu, member of the CPC Central Committee and deputy director of the General Political Department of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Army General Heinz Kessler assessed the visit by the guests as evidence of the good development of relations between the two parties and peoples and their armies.

Cuban CP Delegation Talks With CC's Mittag

AU0506141388 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 88 p 2

[Text] East Berlin (ADN)—Guenter Mittag, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] headed by Lionel Soto, secretary of the PCC Central Committee, for a cordial and friendly talk on Monday [30 May]. The interlocutors noted that, in implementing the agreements reached between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, relations between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba have developed favorably in the sphere of economy and trade. Both sides paid tribute to the high level of economic cooperation.

Guenter Mittag briefed the Cuban visitors on experiences and results in implementing the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress in the areas of economy and social policy. He explained the basic directives set out by Erich Honecker in his speech to the first secretaries of the kreis leaderships for the further implementation of the SED's economic strategy, particularly concerning the broad application of key technologies. His reports on the GDR's proven system of management, planning, and economic cost accounting and its continuous perfection aroused great interest.

Lionel Soto reported on the realization of the resolutions of the Third PCC Congress. He pointed out that Julian Rizo Alvarez, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the PCC Central Committee, will head a delegation that will participate in the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones to be held in Berlin 20-22 June 1988. During the interesting exchange of experiences and information, the two officials stated that economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the GDR and the Republic of Cuba will be developed and further strengthened to the mutual benefit of both countries.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere and was attended by Central Committee members Guenter Ehrensperger, director of the Central Committee Planning and Finance Department; Helmut Koziolek, director of the Social Economic Management Central Institute attached to the SED Central Committee; and Ramiro del Rio Perez-Teran, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR. The PCC delegation headed by Lionel Soto visited the Social Economic Management Central Institute attached to the SED Central Committee in Berlin-Rahnsdorf. During this visit, the SED's experiences in the training of leading cadres and the results obtained in the application of management, planning, and economic cost accounting in the implementation of the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress were discussed. On the basis of examples, the visitors were shown how the GDR's socialist planned economy is perfected in theory and practice and how enterprises and combines in the GDR's national economy are systematically enabled, through the required modern computer technology equipment and other modern automation facilities, to carry out this work in an increasingly efficient manner.

Concludes Visit 31 May

AU0306122188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 31 May 88 p 6

[Excerpts] East Berlin (ADN)—On Monday morning [30 May] the delegation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Julian Rizo Alvarez, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee, paid a visit to the Berlin Horticultural Exhibition in Marzahn. [passage omitted]

At noon, together with Werner Felfe, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, the guests acquainted themselves with the cultivation and marketing of outdoor vegetables in the "1 May" Wartenberg LPG. [passage omitted]

On Tuesday [31 May] the Cuban delegation concludes its visit to the GDR.

Summit, Superpower Dialogue Evaluated

LD0306104188 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Commentary by Klaus-Juergen Fischer]

[Text] Good evening from Moscow, dear listeners. The fourth Soviet-U.S. summit meeting within 2 and 1/2 years now lies behind us. This was a necessary and full continuation of the dialogue between the two superpowers. If, as a correspondent for many years here in the Soviet Union, I think back with very mixed feelings to the years of noncommunication between Moscow and Washington in connection with the deployment of U.S. intermediate-range missiles in Western Europe, the fact that the leading representatives of the USSR and the United States are now meeting so frequently is on its own enough to make me happy.

The difficult path from Geneva, via Reykjavik and Washington, to Moscow, which I have been able to follow very closely on the spot, has borne fruit. Here, a historic network of treaties has been implemented which introduces nuclear disarmament. 2,600 missiles are going to be scrapped. Hundreds of missile transporters are being converted into cranes and pipeline carriers. In the Votkinsk works for the manufacture of the SS-20 missiles, production is being converted to the manufacture of peaceful products. Thus, the Moscow summit has a turning-point in arms control politics, because for the first time, a treaty was raised to the status of international law that not only limits weapons, but eliminates them.

In a few weeks, we have learned from responsible experts in the Defense Ministry here, in Kazakhstan and Siberia, detonations will be making the air tremble; these are of a peaceful nature, and they announce disarmament. Pioneer troops will be blowing up missiles. I parallel with this, the process will be carried out on the U.S. side. And, after the ahead-of-schedule withdrawal already carried out of missiles of the relevant categories from the GDR, we are immediately included in the realization of the document.

Until 1 June 2001, our territory is open to U.S. inspectors for monitoring, a concrete contribution by our country, without which the treaty would not have been able to come about. In saying disarmament, listeners, what we mean by that word is disarmament, and when we say monitoring, that is also what we mean. This independent contribution by our Republic, the flexibility, when the possibility was on offer of making a double-zero variant for missiles out of the zero solution has been prized very highly here, and not only here. We intend to go further.

After the Moscow summit, there exists the justified hope, the statement by Erich Honecker says on this point, that missiles of less than 500 km range will be included in the disarmament process. In Moscow, however, encouraging preconditions have also been created, according to the highest representative of our state in his statement, for a 50 percent reduction of strategic offensive weapons of the two states to be achieved. Certain stumbling blocks have been cleared out of the way.

In front of me on the desk here in the electronic press center in Moscow-Ostankino are two press documents. On the left, from the Soviet side; on the right, from the Americans. On these documents the situation at the Geneva negotiations is set out before the Moscow summit: Where there is agreement; where there are points of contact; where the problems lie. The two sides today had to issue new documents, because some problems have been solved, even if there has not yet been a breakthrough. The main progress lies in the nexus between the sought-after halving of nuclear armaments on the earth and adherence to the ABM Treaty, which of course bans armament in space. New Soviet proposals concerning this were not at first replied to.

I spoke about this with a military expert of the first rank, Colonel General Vladimir Lobov, first deputy of the chief of General Staff, while his immediate superior, Marshal Akhromeyev, was chairing a working group during the summit. During the interview with GDR radio, the military man said that one of the most important reasons why the negotiations on halving the strategic weapons arsenals were not proceeding at the same speed as they ought to is the lack of trust. And here, one could recognize the connection between these negotiations and the independent initiatives that have been put forth by the GDR and other socialist countries. The value of these initiatives consists in the fact, the Soviet military man told us, that their realization would not merely lead to the reduction of military confrontation in Europe, but also to the strengthening of trust between East and West. In this way, these proposals support the process of disarmament.

According to Colonel General Lobov, we accord great importance to the joint proposal of the GDR and the CSSR concerning the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe. This is why we welcome and support the meeting convened in Berlin about nuclear weapons-free zones. I believe that it is good to know that, here in the Soviet Union, the Berlin forum is regarded with such esteem and with support of an authoritative nature, a forum which for the first time will bring together state, parliamentary, and social representatives to an extent hitherto unknown, and which will give the disarmament process new impetus. Good night and good-bye from Moscow.

Sindermann Receives Catholic Conference Leader

LD0306103088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1705 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Berlin, 2 Jun (ADN)—Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, member of the Politburo of the SED Central Committee, today received the International Presidium of the Berlin Conference of Catholics from European Countries, and other public figures from the all-European peace forum, for a friendly exchange of thoughts about topical peace policy questions. On behalf of Erich Honecker, chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, Horst Sindermann noted the great commitment of the Berlin Conference of Catholics from European Countries to the service of peace. The beginning of nuclear disarmament, inaugurated at the meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and President Reagan with the exchange of the ratification documents [as received], is a hopeful step which has to be swiftly continued and extended to other types of weapons. The positive results of the Moscow summit were also a success for the international peace movement, in which the Berlin Conference for Catholics from European Countries is active.

The GDR considers itself a sincere partner of all people of goodwill, who, despite political and religious views, are prepared to make their contribution to safeguarding peace. For that reason, the GDR, as co-author of the peace program of the states of the socialist community, supports all constructive ideas and proposals which are suitable for making a nuclear weapons-free world by the year 2000. Horst Sindermann said that for this reason the GDR is always seizing initiatives to effectively support the path embarked upon to nuclear disarmament.

The conference Presidium chairman, Franco Leonori (Italy), expressed thanks for the message conveyed to the 10th plenary meeting by Erich Honecker. He briefed the People's Chamber president about the matters of concern of the meeting taking place in the GDR capital, in which about 200 Catholics from Europe, and guests from other continents are taking part. [passage omitted]

In reply, Horst Sindermann said that the GDR fully agrees with the opinion that there could be no standstill in the disarmament process. The peace struggle of peoples, and the policy of reason and of realism, could bring about in the nuclear field a step from zero option to zero option, and in the field of chemical destruction weapons and conventional weapons, bring about concrete disarmament results. [passage omitted]

Church of St John Message, Declaration

AU0306132188 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German on 31 May on page 2, under the headline "Successes on the Path Toward Peace Require Cooperation by All," carries a 500-word message from the leaders of the GDR Church of St John to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council.

The message notifies Honecker that the Church of St John has issued a declaration on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the meeting on 6 March 1978, which molded the GDR's church policy. This declaration is "the result of an exchange of views between responsible officials of our church in the Waldfrieden Church Center on 26 May 1988." The Church of St John states that "with our work for peace—commanded by our belief—we want to strengthen the broad front of all forces of goodwill, to which you, esteemed Mr Chairman, are also dedicating so much strength and attention." The message thanks Honecker for his "great personal commitment" and wishes "God's blessing" on the Conference for Nuclear-Free Zones. It concludes with best wishes to Honecker for his work and his personal well-being.

On the same page NEUES DEUTSCHLAND carries the 1,000-word declaration of the Church of St John entitled "10th Anniversary of 6 March 1978—Experiences and Prospects in the View of the GDR Church of St John." The declaration praises the talks of 6 March 1978 and the "Positive effect of the separation between state and church and of equal respect to all churches and religious communities in our state." It quotes from several previous declarations by the Church of St John and lists a number of the church's achievements, including the "expansion of the publication of church writings." It stresses that the church is "neither a political nor a social organization" and points to the "efforts to achieve trust and cooperation while respecting the basis of the separation of state and church."

'Letter to Christians' Demands Political Reform

LD0506135088 Hamburg DPA in German
1324 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Goerlitz (DPA)—Grassroots and initiative groups have demanded a reform of the political system of co-responsibility in the GDR, including the electoral system and electoral procedure. The changes in the Soviet Union stimulated thought on "principal questions of social and political renewal". The main problem in GDR society remains democratization, says a "Letter to Christians in the GDR and Their Parish Representations", which became known at the weekend on the peripherey of the Evangelical Church Conference in Goerlitz.

The 6-page text is signed by members of the working group "Church of Solidarity," representatives of the initiative group "Rejection of the Practice and Principle of Separation" and members of the District Church Council of the East Berlin Evangelical Bartholomew Parish, and carries 23 signatures.

Finnish President Arrives, To Meet Kadar

LD0606100988 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish 0930 GMT 6 Jun 88

[Excerpt] President Mauno Koivisto and Mrs Koivisto have been ceremonially received in Hungary. The official reception ceremonies began half an hour ago at Kossuth Square in the Center of Budapest. In the afternoon President Koivisto will lay a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Heroes' Square, and after will meet with representatives of the Hungarian parliament. President Koivisto will today meet the newly appointed MSZMP Chairman Janos Kadar. [passage omitted]

Reagan Extends Customs Preferences for 1 Year

LD0506100888 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] President Reagan has extended by another year the customs preferences given to Hungary and China, and at the same time has withdrawn the most favored nation treatment from Romania. This is because Bucharest rejected the United States' criticism of its policy regarding emigration. President Reagan emphasized that Hungary has demonstrated a positive stance on emigration issues. The President spoke in the same vein about the PRC's emigration policy. As is well known, the United States links the granting of most favored nation treatment with the policy on emigration.

Varkonyi Leaves for New York

LD0506143388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] The Hungarian foreign minister has left for New York. Peter Varkonyi is to take part in the third extraordinary disarmament session of the UN General Assembly.

Szabo Returns From Romania

LD0306211288 Budapest MTI in English 1324 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)—Istvan Szabo, member of the Political Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, who headed a delegation to the conference of the secretaries in charge of agricultural issues of the Central Committees of the communist and workers' parties of the CMEA member states, returned to Budapest from Bucharest. He was met at Budapest's Ferihegy Airport by Nicoale Veres, the Romanian ambassador to Hungary.

Grosz Receives Departing SRV Envoy

LD0506164688 Budapest MTI in English 1602 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 5 (MTI)—Nguyen Long, outgoing ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, paid a farewell call on Karoly Grosz, general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worekrs' Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, and Istvan Sarlos, president of the National Assembly.

Nemeth Interviewed on CEMA Restructuring

LD0506223688 Budapest Television Service in Hungarian 1700 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Studio interview with Miklos Nemeth, member of the Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, by unidentified television correspondent on 5 June—recorded; program entitled "The Week"; no video available]

[Text] [Correspondent] Next year, the CEMA will be 40 years old; so it is but one year younger than our guest, Miklos Nemeth, whom I greet with respect in our studio.

Obviously, you also often hear dissatisfied, sceptical opinions about why this 40-year old organization is not capable of maturing. They say that perestroyka [Russian term used] has not penetrated the CEMA organization, that they have not heard much about goods and money relations, but that the directing is carried out in an administrative way.

A meeting of CEMA secretaries, party secretaries, has been held in Budapest. What is your opinion; has any progress been made in this direction?

[Nemeth] The economic policy secretaries discussed two agenda points in Budapest; one was the question of implementing a complex program for scientific-technical progress till the year 2000; the other was a review of questions of principle on the complex program for international labor relations within the CEMA till the year 2005—the labor division program.

In addition, however, at Hungarian initiative, we considered it necessary also to review questions of the CEMA integration, that is the assertion of the economic mechanism within the whole of the CEMA.

[Correspondent] Were we alone in this?

[Nemeth] No. I would like to add that among the socialist countries, the Soviet Union, the Poles, Bulgarians, and the Czechs agreed equally that this sort of informal exchange of opinions should come about in Budapest.

This agenda was exciting for me too, for in a subject not previously determined we reviewed—not by reading out but truly in the form of an exchange of opinions—the questions of the CEMA integration, the economic mechanism. And I must make it clear that we made a joint inventory. On the basis of the inventory we came closer to each other in certain fundamental questions: That is, that the market mechanisms must gain assertion; the mechanisms of existing economic integration have an approach oriented too much toward their own needs and not the market; that there will be no advance if we do not give a greater, or I should say a determining role, to the goods and money relations, to prices, profits, credits, tax, and interest.

[Correspondent] Now, naturally here, everyone asks whether there will be any possibility for circular accounting [koerelszamolas]. That is, if I am owed by Bulgaria for example, then can I get this back from Poland, and so on? Will some kind of convertibility be developed in the CEMA?

[Nemeth] Every member country agrees in principle with the covertibility of the transferable ruble. However, for the transferable ruble to be convertible numerous conditions are necessary—the individual member countries should carry out in their internal price systems those changes without which the ruble or the transfer ruble cannot be convertible. Therefore, price reforms are needed in the individual member countries, otherwise the system cannot operate well.

However, it was also said—and agreement was common in this—that for certain agreements, precisely in the area of the reform of convertible currency accounting, bilateral accounting, it is not necessary to always wait for the agreement of every member country. That is, we should try out methods which point in the direction of convertibility.

For this, it is the Soviet Union, Poland, and Czechoslovakia which show most willingness—of course apart from Hungary, or alongside Hungary. We have kept this proposal of ours on the table for a very long time, since 1971-72, and we feel that in the Gorbachev policy of perestroyka, in the program of restructuring and renewal, this is given a particular timeliness.

[Correspondent] Let me ask the most exciting thing. CEMA is not a supranational organization, but the international organization of sovereign states. We know that there are at least two CEMA member states that do not think perestroyka is a lesson for them, or do not consider it an example to be followed. How can a decisive step forward be achieved in CEMA, despite the restraining veto of the sovreign states?

[Nemeth] Well, one way is without doubt what I said earlier, that we break with the practice whereby we can only introduce new things, or carry out experiments, if everyone agrees with everything. Therefore, if there is agreement—and this was formulated in Budapest, in that it is not a necessity that every member country be in agreement with every single idea and step and join in the work of a given direction or a given experiment—then this can be one of the guarantees that we will show those who, for this or that kind of external or internal reasons, hold back from taking some braver step.

[Correspondent] So, three or four or five countries can also among themselves...

[Nemeth, interrupting] Yes, that is it, they can get together among themselves, experiment, and the results of the experiments will undoubtedly be to show the others too, in a positive or negative direction, whether we are following a good, or less good direction.

[Correspondent] Now, there is the other European economic block, the EEC, with which CEMA is trying to establish contact. In this respect, was there progress?

[Nemeth] Yes, the secretaries of the member countries unequivocally welcome establishing relations between the two integrational organizations. This means direct advantages, if you like, profits, not even primarily in the economic sense, but, this means a significant advance from the side of creating the political conditions of the economy, the East-West dialogue. For, if the two integrational systems recognize each other, then partly, that already signifies a guarantee that the dialogue will continue; also, there is a framework agreement, which we will sooner or later be able to fill with economic content.

[Correspondent] Permit me to ask a purely domestic policy question. Since the party conference, the new leadership does not have an excuse. That is, it cannot say that there are forces pulling back at the top. Now, since the party conference, a healthy impatience can be felt from the masses of the people. Will we not make the same mistake as after the government program of 2 July last year, that now holidays are starting, then we will wait for the autumn, then we will wait for the New Year, and once again nothing will happen.

[Nemeth] I understand. We did actually make this mistake last year. Our measures were already late after the program for resurgence, we could not capitalize on the very positive strength for action, mood, which developed or was created in the National Assembly, for our measures became public only at the December Central Committee session, and the December National Assembly session. We cannot make this mistake now. The Politburo and also the Central Committee secretaries have looked over the experiences deriving from this, and we have established unanimously that there is no silly season this year, either in politics or in the economy.

This will manifest itself in that the Central Committee will have to become a kind of policy forming workshop. For this, it must better adjust the number and order of its meetings to the subjects and the needs. So we wish to dissolve slightly this quarter-yearly tempo. This is also shown by the fact that before the long summer holidays, the Central Committee is planning two sessions, one this month, June, and the other in the first half of July. These will bring very important decisions and the placing of the decisions under state direction, or their practical conversion, will follow in the summer period. But, I add, that work and tasks will be formulated which do not tolerate or do not permit a silly season.

So, in the economy, we must fundamentally strive toward equalizing performances, which means that we avoid the silly season, and we must also strive toward dissolving the so-called last minute rush at the end of the year which entails much damage and very many burdens.

[Correspondent] So be it, and thank you for the conversation.

Nemeth on 'Sick Leave' Since 1 Jun

LD0306142688 Budapest MTI in English
1322 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Budapest, June 3 (MTI)—Karoly Nemeth, president of the Presidential Council, has been on sick leave since June 1. His official tasks are being fulfilled by Vice-President Dr Rezso Trautmann.

Pal Address at MSZMP Conference Published

AU0206180888 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG
in Hungarian 21 May 88 p 9

[Speech delivered by Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, at the MSZMP National Conference on 20 May: "Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee—We Should Improve the Conditions of Creative Intellectual Work by All Means"]

[Text] A new way of thinking is essential for accomplishing the appealing and humanist goals of socialism; it cannot be created at will, it cannot be created by only a few people, and it cannot be developed overnight. The new way of thinking can be shaped and made effective by the intellectual strength that exists in all strata of society.

Starting from this premise, I would like to deal with the range of issues concerning the social role of intellectual work, and—in relation to this and with reference to the draft policy statement with which I agree—with several tasks of renewing our policy concerning the intelligentsia.

At present I cannot undertake analyzing the recent past in detail, but I think it is impossible to discuss any process without taking the historical aspect, sketchy as it may be, into consideration; the development in the social role of intellectual work is relevant.

If we review the development which has taken place in developed industrial countries in recent decades, we will notice not only an increase in the proportion of people employed in white-collar jobs and in the level of the professional training of blue-collar workers. We will also notice that the characteristics of the people who take part in social and economic guidance and in establishing intellectual values are changing. The educated and initiative people are coming to the fore everywhere, people who think independently, who are capable of innovation and cooperation, and who take risks. I have to admit that in economy and politics, the attitude of Hungarian society toward these has not been favorable for a long time. It is true that the situation today is better; however, the lag is great and we have to compensate for many omissions.

We should realize that the present intelligentsia is far from being identical to the "classical," old-time intelligentsia. In addition to the classical intelligentsia, the profile of our contemporary intelligentsia is decisively determined by the technological and agricultural intelligentsia that directly participate in the production of material assets and by the workers intelligentsia who also carry out manual work, and who have both wide education and high-level professional skills.

I think it is important to state that despite conditions which were not exactly inspiring, the Hungarian intelligentsia, the large majority of the intellectual workers have done significant work in recent decades and have enriched Hungary with outstanding scientific, technological, and artistic works. We are all the more obliged by this to start improving the conditions of creative intellectual work without delay and to achieve a perceptible change.

Renewing our policy concerning the intelligentsia should contribute to making use of the energy inherent in our human resources in a multifaceted manner. Without this we will not be able to implement social and economic development.

Among the reasons for our delay so far—a delay that has caused considerable damage—we should note not only the uncertainties inherent in our understanding of the situation, but also the short-term approach in assigning priorities to our tasks and the oppressing weight of our everyday difficulties. Although the importance of the human factor has indeed been emphasized in words and declarations, real and substantial changes have not taken place in practice.

The educational and instructional work done in schools is of decisive importance in shaping the human factor. The love of our younger generation for work, and their civil conduct, character, morals, and cultural affinity—in short, all that plays a decisive role in shaping the subsequent manner and style of their lives—depend on the level and efficiency of this work in a way that can hardly ever be corrected later. I do not have to mention the outstandingly important role of higher education in society and the economy because this is today clear to everybody.

International public opinion describes the work carried out by Hungarian educational institutes in a favorable light. According to international surveys on effectiveness of education in the natural sciences, Hungarian secondary school students are among the best. Opinions of our higher education in agriculture and medicine are high. However, all this should not cause us to relax. We see that the efficiency in education has not improved adequately; the equipment in the educational system has deteriorated; specified development projects are lagging behind; and regulations which contribute to organizational and substantial modernization and which are less dependent on financial conditions have also been delayed.

From the point of view of selectively developing the people's economy, we should regard education as a "motivating branch," and ensure as soon as possible that it is properly equipped. The necessity to implement structural reorganization in the economy urges structural reorganization in education, too. In addition to developing the education system, we should also stress retraining, further training, and training by vocational institutes.

We should increase the amount of money we can spend on modernizing higher education as soon as possible, and we should also gradually increase the number of students in higher education; however, we should obviously do this by taking into consideration the economy's performance.

Money is naturally essential for development, but money alone is not enough. In addition to money, an equally important factor in this development process is the activity aimed at developing the internal functioning of the educational institutions.

Developing scientific research plays a decisive role in making use of our intellectual resources, and at the same time is an indispensable condition for social and economic progress. In the future we will have to pay particular attention to basic research projects which, regrettably, have slowed down recently. Many outstanding Hungarian scientists work in this field and it is in our interest and our duty to support their work.

In addition to education, the cultural climate of society, which has a considerable effect on the general mood of individuals and groups, plays an important role in improving the quality of the human factor.

I am convinced that it is not possible to reform cultural policy without democratizing culture—an act which basically aims at enabling every group and stratum in society and every citizen to obtain educational opportunities and cultural values as comprehensively as possible.

If we consider cultural democracy as part of democracy in society, we can say with certainty that the system of cultural institutions and activities belongs first of all to the people who participate in its activities, profit from them, and require that this system function on a high level. If we think along this line, we will have to reach the conclusion that, generally speaking, society itself is in reality the democratic "owner" of educational and cultural institutions; more specifically, their "owner" is the community which is in direct contact with the work done by a specific institute. We should get rid of the theory and practice according to which the state administration in itself is wise enough to represent the interests of society and all of its communities, and we should develop new forms and institutional frameworks to manage educational and cultural institutions democratically.

Working out the new cultural policy concept of the MSZMP can be designated as an important task. This policy should adjust to the new conditions and deal with the social role, conditions, and institutions of culture; and on the basis of a new concept, it should lay down the main principles for handling by political means the development processes in scientific research, education, and art—processes which also depend on each other.

TRYBUNA LUDU Views Moscow Summit

AU0606134888 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4-5 Jun 88 p 9

[Wlodzimierz Lozinski commentary: "Following the Moscow Summit"]

[Text] Making the most of opportunities is the classic definition of diplomacy. Much was made of the Moscow summit opportunities, but not all opportunities created by the summit and by the atmosphere of candor, objectivity, and hope were exploited. Many opportunities were obscured by equivocal sayings and metaphors, which President Reagan often uttered at the moments when simple decisions were required. For example, he kept repeating that "the states do not trust each other because they continue to arm, but that they continue to arm because they do not trust each other." This is the right idea, but it exudes the old atmosphere of confrontation, of the hunt for superiority, and of the exploitation of strength to achieve one-sided geopolitical advantages. How far it is removed from the new proposals that make allowances for confidence and control over disarmament! How far it is removed from the present changes in the USSR and other states under the impact of the Geneva accord that it is impossible to win a nuclear war and that therefore nuclear armament is useless.

Robert Byrd, leader of the Democratic majority in the Senate on a visit to Moscow, drew attention to the future of the Reagan idea of the lack of confidence as a reason for armaments. Referring to the halting discussion about a START accord, he said that if disarmament needs "strength," then the use of "strength" needs new armaments. This thinking is invested with a sinister logic, which, it is true has not been loudly expounded by any representative of the Reagan administration, but which forms some kind of foundation of subconsciousness. Soviet nuclear physicist Andrey Sakharov described this logic during his 3 June talk with journalists. This critic of many Soviet political practices, which continue to disappear into the past, said on Friday that, in line with the classic definition of diplomacy, the Americans would now like to achieve more than anyone else, disregarding the more universal principle of mutual advantage, which is expected to be observed in all bilateral negotiations.

What would they like to win? Probably the first thing would be "small scale" disarmament and the strengthening of those arms, including the SDI, that are not encumbered by the specter of the annihilation of the world.

Notions such as joint advantage and common good are still not part and parcel of U.S. world policy's language and practice. There has been in Moscow no complete response to Gorbachev's statement that in the course of dozens of years "we have learned enough to live without each other" and that now the time was coming that "we should learn to live with each other." This statement did not refer only to a life in peace—without nuclear dangers or deterrence. What was meant was the socioeconomic consequences of the efforts to curb armaments and a more extensive cooperation between the USSR and the United States, between the East and the West.

This idea was addressed by Californian millionaire Armand Hammer, who began to promote economic cooperation with the USSR as far back as 1972 and who now came to Moscow because of the summit and his birthday. A. Hammer recalled that the progressive demilitarization of international relations calls for greater militancy in economic, scientific, technological, and cultural cooperation and that the humanitarian aspects of the modern coexistence between nations should be sought in such cooperation.

As if to confirm his intentions, Hammer presented to the Tretyakov Gallery a number of paintings and drawings he had taken out of the USSR at one time.

A fine gesture, which is completely at one with the sentiments expressed by PRAVDA's 3 June commentary entitled "For a New Breakthrough." What is at stake is, of course, another breakthrough in nuclear and conventional disarmament and a more extensive cooperation in all other fields. Six economic and technical accords were signed during the summit, but they are just modest harbingers of better weather conditions. We still do not know whether they will produce the spring of extensive economic cooperation. After all, Soviet-U.S. relations are weighed down by many congressional and government bans that have eliminated the most favored treatment in trade and the flow of larger funds and modern technology. All this is responsible for the fact that the USSR's share in U.S. trade does not exceed even 1 percent.

People in the USSR generally expect a breakthrough in economic cooperation. I have found this out during the many talks with the Muscovites and political and economic functionaries. They relate economic cooperation to focusing attention on internal matters, restructuring, reforms, and the acceleration of the development of industry and farming in the USSR. They want to provide for this the rubles that can be saved on account of disarmament and to regard new thinking as a universal phenomenon that is applicable to all sectors of internal and international coexistence.

This also means that there is a new approach to the classic definition of diplomacy, which should and can be viewed as the art of making allowances for joint advantages and not the art of making most of one-sided opportunities. That is why a breakthrough in this regard is urgently needed.

Jaruzelski Receives Special Soviet Envoy

LD0406193988 Warsaw PAP in English 1833 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 4—First Secretary of the PUWP CC Wojciech Jaruzelski received here on Saturday special envoy of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail

Gorbachev Vadim Loginov who is first deputy head of the CPSU CC Department for International Relations.

Loginov briefed the Polish side on the course and outcome of the Moscow Visit by the U.S. President. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked for the information and said that the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting was another important step on the road of strengthening the positive trends in the development of the East-West relations and the world free of armaments.

The meeting was attended by head of the PUWP CC Foreign department Ernest Kucza. Present was charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy here Mechislav Senkevich.

Economic Talks Held With USSR in Moscow

LD2805020488 Warsaw PAP in English
2050 GMT 27 May 88

[Text] Moscow, May 27—Polish-Soviet economic talks were held here between May 26 and 27. The Polish delegation was headed by Deputy Prime Minister Zbigniew Szalajda.

The talks focussed primarily upon problems concerning the development of new forms of cooperation and perfection of mechanisms of integrating links between the two countries. The sides approved of a draft intergovernmental agreement on the use of national currencies by joint enterprises as well as in settlement operations in direct cooperation between enterprises and organizations.

The sides adopted a draft interbank agreement on the procedure of settlement and on accounts in national currencies of Poland and the Soviet Union. The co-chairmen of the Polish-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation approved of a proposal to set up a Polish-Soviet finance institution whose operation is to support development of new forms of cooperation.

The sides discussed the state of direct cooperation between internal market enterprises of the two countries.

The deputy prime ministers discussed many basic problems related to the current and future five-year periods, including bilateral payment relations and development of production capacities of Polish enterprises with Soviet credits.

At the conclusion of the meeting, the co-chairmen of the commission signed a detailed protocol. They also witnessed the signing of an agreement between foreign trade chambers of Poland and the Soviet Union on information servicing for new forms of cooperation. It was resolved that a joint Polish-Soviet chamber of trade and industry would be founded with the task of facilitating Polish-Soviet cooperation in all its forms.

In the course of the meeting an agreement was initialled on establishment of the Fum Ostrzeszow joint Polish-Soviet enterprise, which would manufacture electromagnetic clutches for machine-tool industry.

The talks held and resolutions adopted are an important element of prepatory work for the forthcoming Polish visit of CPSU CC General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev.

Zbigniw Szalajda met with CPSU CC Political Bureau Alternate Member, First Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers and Chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee Yuriy Maslyukov to discuss problems related to the co-ordination of 1991-1995 plans, now being prepared, with particular emphasis on Soviet supplies of raw materials and on Polish construction industry exports.

Zbigniew Szalajda also met with chairman of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply and Deputy Prime Minister Lev Voronin, during which common problems of exports policy were discussed.

Messner Departs for PRC Official Visit

LD0406165888 Warsaw PAP in English
1610 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 4—PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner and wife left today for an official visit of friendship to the People's Republic of China at the invitation of member of the Standing Committee (Presidium) of the Chinese Communist Party CC Political Bureau, Premier of the Chinese State Council Li Peng.

FRG's Rau Continues Official Visit

Gives Speech at Dinner

LD0306061388 Warsaw PAP in English
1333 GMT 2 Jun 88

["Johannes Rau's Address—(summary)"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, June 1—Voicing his gratitude for the cordial reception in Warsaw, Johannes Rau referred to the fact that he is representing the SPD Party —the party which had been paving way to the normalization of relations between Poland and the FRG. "Furthermore, I came here as the minister-president of the Land Government of North Rhine-Westphalia, which maintains very close contacts with Poland," Rau said.

Referring to the Moscow summit, Johannes Rau stressed that it was of an historic importance since agreements on disarmament have been signed which pertain not only to the control but also to the elimination of specific types of weapons.

Next, the speaker drew attention to the pioneering role played in the normalization of Polish-FRG relations by representatives of economic cirles. All this led to the signing of the December 1970 (bases-of-) normalization treaty.

"Representing the SPD I would like to point to my party's contribution to this process of normalization. For the SPD, relations with Poland have a different, more important significance than relations with other countries. This follows from the particular attitude to the Polish nation, as well as from the thousand-year history between our nations. There are many people in the FRG who want an improvement of relations with Poland, the construction of a future no longer marked by suffering. This is the opinion of the majority of FRG citizens.

"During my visit I would like to say to all my interlocutors that in the delicate issue of mutual relations we want to eliminate distrust and jointly build mutual confidence. "We want to help each other wherever this is possible and exchange experiences with this intention in mind. For example, industry can play an important role here.

"Our wish is to talk to each other. To build the bridges which are necessary between our societies. I hope that my visit to Poland will be treated as an expression of our will of building these bridges, that it will contribute to the deepening of relations where they already exist and to their establishment where they are still lacking," Johannes Rau said.

Received by Jaruzelski

LD0306132688 Warsaw PAP in English 1216 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—PUWP CC First Secretary, President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today SPD's Vice-Chairman, Minister-President of the Land Government of North Rhine-Westphalia Johannes Rau, now on a official visit to Poland.

During the talk, Jaruzelski stressed the importance which the PUWP attaches to the dialogue, contacts and cooperation with the SPD in issues of basic importance for the European continent: detente, security and disarmament, as well as to Polish-FRG bilateral relations.

The sides highly assessed the results of the hitherto cooperation and the importance of joint initiatives serving the creation of an atmosphere of confidence in Europe, expressing a view that constructive cooperation of both parties creates a new quality testifying to the fact that Poles and Germans of the FRG are linked by the supreme interest of peace.

Both sides welcomed with much satisfaction the holding in Moscow of another Gorbachev-Reagan meeting whose political dimension and practical meaning are closely linked with the materialization of a first reduction treaty in the history of disarmament negotiations.

The sides received with satisfaction both powers' announcement on plans to make further significant disarmament steps whose implementation would strengthen the positive trends in the development of East-West relations.

The sides also exchanged views on the current state of bilateral relations between Poland and the FRG. The two agreed as to the need for the intensification of activities aimed at achieving a palpable progress in the normalization of relations and expansion of cooperation in all fields, in tune with the positive trends of all-European processes.

Present was FRG Ambassador to Poland Franz Joachim Schoeller.

'Hardening' of Relations Cited

LD0306154488 Hamburg DPA in German 1247 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Warsaw, DPA—In talks with the prime minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Johannes Rau (SPD), the head of the Polish state and party, General Wojciech Jaruzelski, has expressed concern about a "certain hardening in the official relations" between the two states. If Rau has come to Poland "as an icebreaker," this would be "very good," said Jaruzelski, who in addition called for a further intensification of relations with the SPD. This was announced by Rau's government spokesman, Helmut Mueller-Reinig, today in Warsaw. [passage omitted]

Beforehand, Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner had promised Rau and his economic delegation to make Deputy Chairman Zbigniew Szalajda the Polish partner for the talks on economic contacts.

In a speech to the Polish Institute for International Affairs in Warsaw, Rau assured the Poles that the Warsaw Treaty continued to bind the Federal Republic to making no claims to change the Polish western border in the future. He gauged reconciliation with Poland to be just as important as that with France.

Rau arrived in Poland on Wednesday for 3 days at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski. He returns to the Federal Republic this evening.

Confers With Messner

LD0306132988 Warsaw PAP in English
1219 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—Polish Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner received here today Minister-President of the Land Government of North Rhine and Westphalia, PSD's Vice-Chairman Johannes Rau.

During the talk, the sides stressed their interest in the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation, including coproduction and joint economic ventures.

In the course of the meeting, attended by representatives of North Rhine-Westphalia industrial and financial circles who arrived in Poland together with Johannes Rau, Messner briefed them on the current social and economic development in Poland and on the consistent activities on the part of the government serving the introduction of the principles of reform and the intensification of foreign economic relations.

Present was FRG Ambassador to Poland Franz Joachim Schoeller.

Ends Visit 3 Jun

LD0306220588 Warsaw PAP in English
1748 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—Minister-President of the North Rhine-Westphalia Land Government and SPD Vice-Chairman Johannes Rau ended his official visit to Poland today.

Also today, the FRG politician called on Sejm Speaker Roman Malinowski to discuss steps for further normalization of Polish-FRG relations, including a contribution by the Sejm and the Bundestag to enriching the process of implementing the treaty of December 7, 1970. FRG ambassador to Poland Franz Joachim Schoeller took part in the talks.

The work of the trade union movement against the background of the functioning of the economic reform was discussed during Johannes Rau's meeting with chairman of the All-Poland Trade Union Alliance (OPZZ) Alfred Miodowicz. The latter presented the OPZZ view on trade union pluralism and explained the essence of the functioning of the employees' councils.

"This was an important and successful visit," Johannes Rau told journalists.

Speaking about his Warsaw talks, he said that they covered economic cooperation. "We discussed what could still be improved in this cooperation. We also examined youth, scientific and cultural exchange. Political problems were also an important aspect of the talks. Both the Polish side and me deem the treaty of December 7, 1970 the foundation of our relations," Rau stressed.

Asked about his impressions after his visit to Gen. Jaruzelski, Johannes Rau said that the talks at the Belvedere Palace were exceptionally successful, open and more intensive than he had expected. He added that his Polish interlocutor stressed very clearly that the Polish side was keen on the constant improvement in Polish-FRG relations. "I will discuss these talks in Bonn and I hope that they will help remove some pits and bumps on the road to improved relations," Rau said.

Referring to the Gorbachev-Reagan Moscow summit the FRG politician termed its result as a new quality. What matters is that for the first time talks resulted in physical elimination of some types of nuclear weapons. This must be followed by further steps to reduce both nuclear and conventional armaments, and funds obtained in this way must be assigned for reformatory steps. Rau also added that after the Moscow meeting one could expect new peace initiatives, also those similar to the Jaruzelski Plan.

Johannes Rau delivered a lecture "Poland-FRG-Europe" at the Polish Institute of International Affairs, pointing to the role of both states and peoples in the cause of strengthening security and all-European cooperation.

Foreign Minister Meets Czech Counterpart

LD0506141188 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish
0600 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Consultations have taken place in Warsaw between the foreign ministers of Poland and Czechoslovakia. Their subject was the so-called Jaruzelski Plan and the initiative presented by Milos Jakes. It concerns the creation of a zone of mutual trust, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations at the point of contact between the Warsaw Pact member states and NATO.

TU Officials Meet CSSR Delegation

LD0506165488 Prague CTK in English
1539 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw June 5 (CTK correspondent)—Miroslav Zavadil, Czechoslovak Central Council of Trade Unions Chairman, and Adam Miodowicz, chairman of the Polish National Trade Union Accord (OPZZ), discussed themselves for cooperation also in establishing direct contacts between enterprises and in exchange stays of children and youth.

The Czechoslovak delegation, which arrived here earlier today, and its Polish partners also voiced themselves in favour of further cooperation in the international trade union movement, especially within the world trade union federation (SOFT) and the International Labour Organization (ILO).

They welcomed the positive results of the recent Soviet-U.S. summit in Moscow and gave full support to the peace initiatives of the USSR, Czechoslovakia, Poland and other socialist countries.

Jaruzelski Receives Bulgaria's Aleksandrov

LD0306211488 Warsaw PAP in English
1352 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) Central Committee and BCP CC Political Bureau Member Chudomir Aleksandrov.

In the course of their talk, the two said that cooperation between the PUWP and the BCP as well as between Poland and Bulgaria was developing favourably in all its domains.

A conviction was expressed that the PUWP and the BCP would expand and enhance their cooperation and that they would actively participate in implementation of the policy which the Warsaw Treaty member-states had adopted towards consolidation of world peace.

Orzechowski Departs for UN Session

LD0306152488 Warsaw PAP in English
1221 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—Polish Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski today left for New York to head the Polish delegation to the 3rd special session of the U.N. General Assembly on disarmament.

Orzechowski will address the session during the general debate on Monday, May 6. He will present Poland's stance on key issues of strengthening peace, international security and disarmament in Europe and the world. He will also present the current interpretation of the Jaruzelski Plan.

The foreign minister will also meet the heads of other delegations participating in the session and hold talks with them.

Confers With Vatican Cardinal

LD0506215388 Warsaw PAP in English
2129 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] New York, June 5—Poland's Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski, who has been attending the 3rd special session of the U.N. General Assembly devoted to disarmament here, met with Secretary of State at the Holy See Cardinal Agostino Casaroli.

Both sides discussed the hitherto course of the session, voicing hope that it will bring positive results for the cause of peace and international security.

They also discussed the state and prospects for relations between Poland and the Holy See.

Ambassador to U.S. Meets Jaruzelski

LD0406082088 Warsaw PAP in English
2028 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3: President of the Council of State Wojciech Jaruzelski received here today Polish Ambassador to the United States Jan Kinast.

Received by Messner

LD0406172588 Warsaw PAP in English
1520 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 4—Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner received here on Saturday Poland's Ambassador to the U.S. Jan Kinast.

Walesa Demands Political Pluralism

AU0306170988 Paris AFP in English
1622 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, June 3 (AFP)—Banned Polish Solidarity trade union leader Lech Walesa said here Friday he was prepared to have talks with the Warsaw government immediately, but only on condition they centered on introducing political pluralism into the country.

In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, Mr. Walesa stressed that the Polish workers' movement was prepared to make great efforts to assist the economic reforms desired by the communist authorities as no one contested the need for them.

Workers would tone down their demands for pay hikes and refrain from striking and other industrial action, but in return the government must accept pluralism, he said. This was the only way to give responsibility to people and release the energy of the workforce, the Nobel Peace Prize winner claimed.

"If the authorities want, we can discuss not only pluralism but also the protective barriers which will have to be erected to avoid the loss of control which liberal measures could provoke anywhere in Poland," Mr. Walesa said.

The Solidarity leader said that sooner or later the authorities would have to come to an understanding with the movement they banned in December 1981 after barely a year of legal existence.

"The government's programme for economic reforms goes along with that of Solidarity, but Solidarity is also fighting for the democracy to which Poles aspire. Solidarity is the people, Solidarity is indispensable to the life of the country and nothing can be done without its cooperation," Mr. Walesa said.

The 44-year-old Gdansk shipyard worker rejected in advance any idea of "privileges" which the authorities might be tempted to give leaders of the opposition. "We're not talking of privileges but of legitimate rights. Pluralism is a right," he said.

"The government might be inclined to offer choice places if we keep quiet, but that's not what we're looking for," Mr. Walesa stressed.

Mr. Walesa defended Solidarity's call for a boycott of the June 19 municipal elections, saying there was an urgent need for "structural changes" in the country. Solidarity could not play along with the regimes of General Wojciech Jaruzelski so long as it did not show its willingness to enter into a dialogue with representatives of the whole of Polish society, he said.

"For the people to be given confidence in themselves and the country once more, there must be new legislation which guarantees their freedom," Mr. Walesa declared.

Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban said Tuesday that the authorities were not opposed in principle to discussions with Mr. Walesa, but the Solidarity leader must first admit his "mistakes" of the past, notably his role in a strike last month at the Gdansk shipyards.

Mr. Walesa replied Friday that Solidarity had not instigated the sudden rash of strikes which shook Polish industry a few weeks ago. The actions, which hit the giant Nowa Huta steelworks as well as the shipyards, ended without any concessions by the government.

Mr. Walesa said the strikes flared up spontaneously at grass-roots level, sparked off by the discontent of young workers. Solidarity had tried to calm the situation down, he asserted.

One of the Solidarity leader's close advisers, Piotr Konopka, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that workers had become even more "radical" since the latest disputes.

"The young ones are ready for anything, even violence", he warned. "The government can not stick in its present position, it must negotiate with Solidarity as quickly as possible if it wants to avoid a social explosion in Poland."

Council of Ministers Holds Session

LD0406090588 Warsaw PAP in English
1750 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—At a meeting here today, the Council of Ministers heard a report on collaboration between the government and the Sejm (parliament) between September 1986 and February 1988, and amended the resolution on state administration bodies' fulfillment of duties with regard to the Sejm, on examination of deputies' contributions, and on the principles of governmental representation in the Sejm and its bodies.

The Sejm's 9th term, and particularly the period starting with the 3rd session, was marked by considerable intensity of the government's legislative initiatives as well as of government-prepared numerous problem reports to be used by the Sejm and its bodies, resulting from reform-related works and the need to decentralize administration.

In the said period, the chairman of the Council of Ministers and 38 other government officials frequently addressed the Sejm. During sessions of Sejm committees, members of the Council of Ministers reported on over 390 issues and supplied explanation to more than 1,400 problems.

In keeping with the adopted timetable of collaboration for the said period, the government tabled with the Sejm 35 draft laws and 33 problem reports. Work continues on more timetable-envisaged documents to be submitted soon.

Enhancement of cooperation will require closer coordination of governmental bodies' work schedules with overall timetable of parliamentary sittings.

Adopted by the Council of Ministers, the resolution on state administration bodies' fulfillment of duties with regard to the Sejm is aimed at closer cooperation of ministers and of central offices with the Sejm and its bodies.

The Council of Ministers considered a report on advancement of execution of the Council of Ministers' February 1988 resolution on subordination of certain state enterprises to people's councils.

Out of the 800 plus enterprises earmarked to be transferred under the auspices of people's councils, appropriate agreements have been reached with regard to more than 300 of them. Under the agreements, the functions of the founding body as well as organizational and economic documents of the said enterprises have been handed over to people's councils.

The Councilers approved a list of 343 enterprises to be handed over, including the 109 cases in which special government powers must be applied. In all, over 600 enterprises will have been handed over to local bodies of state administration by this June 30, while a complete list of such enterprises will have been made available to People's Councils by the end of 1988.

Last year, for some 2,650 enterprises the functions of the founding bodies were exercised by voivodes. This number will have grown to nearly 3,5 thousand by the end of this year out of the total of 6,900 state enterprises registered in the national economy.

The Council of Ministers heard also a report on preparations for children's and youth's summer holidays. The preparations were found to proceed as planned. This year's summer operation will encompass some 3,2 million children and youth.

Electoral Council Session Held

LD0306215388 Warsaw PAP in English 1740 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—Chaired by Jan Dobraczynski, a meeting of the All-Poland Electoral Council was held here today.

The Council heard reports on nominating candidates for people's councillors, on the course of the preelection consultative meetings as well as on candidates for councillors registered with electoral commissions.

There are 108,846 vacant councillor's mandates, including 6,877 mandates to voivodship people's councils and 101,969 mandates to basic-level people's councils. Legally entitled to do so, appropriate organizations have submitted to electoral commissions over 383 thousand nominations, which is by some 70 thousand more that in the 1984 elections. After consulting the public, the commissions placed on the lists nearly 254 thousand candidates for councillors.

The idea of local self-government or PRON (Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth) bodies convening meetings of residents with a view to nominating persons as candidates for councillors has proved vital. Some 33 thousand such meetings have been held so far and over 79 thousand people have been nominated.

Granting the right to nominate to all public organizations operating in electors' place of work or residence has borne a fruit of these organizations' joining actively the electoral campaign, since they have nominated over 74 thousand candidates.

Alliances of public organizations have nominated over 67 thousand people. Citizens' consultative councils attached to chairmen of voivodship people's councils have also taken advantage of their new right and nominated candidates for councillors.

Between May 2 and 17, over 45 thousand pre-election consultative meetings were held. They enabled electors to actively participate in joint decision-making as to who would ultimately be listed as a candidate. Candidates themselves displayed their commitment and good preparation for the meetings.

The All-Poland Electoral Council said that results of public consultation had corroborated that entitled organizations spared no effort to nominate best candidates possible. Such assumption can be made on the grounds of the data which say that reservations have been voiced towards only 0.4 per cent of the nominees.

In a considerable percentage of electoral districts, commissions had to choose from a relatively large number of candidates who enjoyed equal respect of their electors and were considered equally high authorities among them. And hence, the commissions held consultations with the organizations that had nominated the candidates. By this, an important step was made towards further socialization of the process of electoral list drawing and making it open in nature.

The electoral council noted with satisfaction the fact that participation of persons without any party affiliation had grown among candidates for councillors.

The All-Poland Electoral Council resolved that the electoral campaign had so far corroborated the aptness of new solutions introduced into the people's councils electoral law.

Messner Meets Warsaw Authorities

LD0406065188 Warsaw PAP in English 2126 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Warsaw, June 3—Premier Zbignew Messner met here on Friday with representatives of Warsaw authorities, with First Secretary of the PUWP Warsaw Committee Janusz Kubasiewicz, President of the People's Council Mieczyslaw Szostek and President of Warsaw Jerzy Boleslawski among them.

The meeting discussed the current state of housing construction and municipal economy of Warsaw Voivodship, and pointed to the urgent necessity of speeding up the work on the programme of the development of the capital in the next five years.

Wasilewski Views Cultural Policy

AU0306113988 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1-2 Jun 88 p 2

[Speech by Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Wasilewski at the 30 May plenum of the PZPR Committee in Katowice discussing development of culture and art]

[Excerpts] Our plenum is not a window-dressing event full of fine rhetoric, as was the case with many past plenums, which were supposed to demonstrate solicitude for culture. This plenum has indicated that we are genuinely committed to culture, are critically aware of the true state of affairs, and critically approach various tasks and proposals. We have been guilty of neglecting the duties of our party and of having been less sensitive to issues that are an open wound.

It is especially here, in Katowice, in the center of severe industrial labor that we have to be most responsible for every word we utter and most honest in formulating appraisals and drawing conclusions. This great conglomeration of people and plants represents an unprecedented concentration of all discords, disproportions, and imbalances that harass us and that are results of the shortcomings of cultural education and its material and intellectual infrastructure.

This plenum has mobilized the masses of party and nonparty cultural activists to honestly review the performance of culture, to reveal the objective and subjective barriers to cultural development, and to map out specific tasks. [passage omitted]

We continue to devise promising measures for promoting culture now that unrest in our country is over. However, although the range and duration of that unrest were small, our self-critical concern for ourselves must never cease. It is small consolation to realize that our adversaries were weak, if our people's motivation for reform has also weakened. This is no time to gloss over the fact of who is the winner and who is the loser, if, overall, Poland has suffered crucial losses in prestige and material assets.

The coming Central Committee plenum in June will evaluate our political and economic situation, and will draw conclusions from the events of the past few weeks. It will tackle cadre policy as the basic instrument of realizing the policy of reforms and national accord. [passage omitted]

The climate of coexistence in the communities belonging to the theater, plastic arts, and movies is crucially changing. We hope that literary communities, which are still behind in overcoming past resentments, will also be able to find enough reasons to break through the present barriers. We are not interested in eliminating differences in basic views. We are interested in rehabilitating the norms of decency when works of art and person-to-person and civic relations are evaluated. Cultural policy is in favor of the most extensive dialogue, because it assumes that serious dialogue curbs one's inclination toward xenophobia and arrogance. [passage omitted]

Whoever wants to support culture all at once and in the next few years should see that the new people's councils include as many cultural workers as possible who stand for election. This is because everything depends more and more on the people who are members of local bodies. We trust that people of culture who are members of such bodies will invest their performance with their own creative unrest.

Economic Contractual Law Made More Stringent

AU3105145488 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 May 88 p 2

[Bucharest Correspondent Otto Oltvanyi report: "Contractual Law in Romania"]

[Text] The law on Romanian enterprises' economic contracts has been tightened. A law stating this was issued and appeared in the official press. Regulations on its implementation have also been made known.

In cases when the violation of economic contracts causes extreme disturbances in the activity of any socialist unit, and subsequently, causes considerable damage to the national economy, it is considered a crime. It is also considered a criminal act if the manufactured products can be sold neither domestically nor abroad. Cases in which the contracts are not fulfilled or they are inadequately filled will also be subject to criminal punishment.

The law stipulates that an economic contract is the fundamental means of regulating relations between the various socialist units. Its task is to facilitate the supply of raw materials to enterprises and the selling of products. In foreign trade, these economic contracts should guarantee an increase in the exchange of goods in accordance with socioeconomic requirements.

In seven chapters and nine appendixes, the new law includes the new regulations of economic contracts. An important stipulation is that goods can be manufactured and services provided for both domestic and foreign customers only on the basis of such contracts. Every socialist unit is obliged to sign contracts that are in line with the plan stipulations. The new law prohibits the unilateral modification or termination of these economic contracts.

All Working People To Receive Pay Increases

AU0406153988 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 4/6/1988—A decision of high political and social significance has been made known in Romania: The ten-percent pay rise for all the categories of working people which is to start on 1 August 1988 to conclude before 23 August 1989. This is another eloquent expression of the consistent policy of the RCP pursuing the population's welfare, the permanent improvement of the quality of the life of the entire people.

This pay rise follows other similar nation wide drives in the previous five-year intervals. Over August-October 1988 small remunerations are to increase first so that the lowest pay should be of 2,000 lei a month, a rise benefited from by 2.5 million working people, mostly young ones in their first working years. The 1.8 million people with remunerations of up to 2,250 lei per month will benefit from this rise in the last three months of this year, taking the number of people that will get an increased pay until the end of 1988 to some 4.3 million. The additional incomes will stand at 5.8 thousand million lei. In 1989 the pay rise drive will include, in several stages, by branches, the other categories of working people with remunerations higher than 2,250 lei, the additional funds amounting to 24.4 thousand million lei.

This new step of improving the quality of life is an expression of the close link between work and incomes, between productivity growth and the living standard, between the material base ensured through an ever more fruitful productive activity and the real possibilities of meeting the material and spiritual requirements of the population. At the same time, on the solid basis of economic achievements, the prices of consumer goods, prices in general remained the same, and even dropped with some products. Steps will further be taken to raise the purchasing power of remunerations and to control prices, conditions being provided to cut them down in various areas. The development and modernization of the national economic complex is the material groundwork of the present measures of increasing the pay of the working people, just as of the previous ones. The steady rise in the average remuneration—which will be of 3,285 lei in August 1989, i.e. nine times bigger than in 1950—is the outcome of Romania's growing economic power which, expressed in terms of national income, is 33 times bigger now than in 1945. The country's industrial output grew 120 fold, the farm production ninefold as to the same period of reference. The national wealth is worth 5,000 thousand million lei, 20 times bigger than in 1945.

Working People, Agriculture Councils Meet

Proceedings Continue 3 June

AU0406140588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1708 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 03/06/1988—The proceedings of the joint meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture, held under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, chairman of the National Council of Working People, continued in Bucharest on Friday, June 3.

Numerous participants took the floor in plenum and referred to the items in the agenda of that broad, representative democratic forum.

In their addresses, the speakers made critical and self-critical analyses of the work done and the achievements scored, of the shortfalls and drawbacks that were registered, and outlined the measures taken for an undelayed liquidation of the negative states of affairs and the radical improvement of the activity as a whole.

At the end of the debates, the documents in the agenda were unanimously adopted.

Unanimously adopted was also the resolution of the joint meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture.

At the end of the proceedings, President Nicolae Ceausescu took the floor.

Ceausescu Addresses Joint Meeting

AU0206111588 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0605 GMT 2 Jun 88

[Speech by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a joint plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture, Food Industry, Silviculture, and Water Management in Bucharest—live]

[Text] Esteemed comrades: The joint meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture will examine the current stage of fulfilling the eighth 5-year plan, the programs on scientifically organizing and modernizing production, the programs on economic-financial standardization, and other programs for improving socioeconomic activity and implementing the decisions of the 13th congress and the national conference of the RCP.

This joint meeting is attended by basic cadres from all socioeconomic sectors, directors and other cadres from enterprises and central departments, the managements of ministries and other central bodies, and representatives from managements from all ministries and sectors—practically the best cadres available in our socialist society, who are directly responsible for fulfilling our socioeconomic development programs to raise the fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization and to unswervingly implement the party programs to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

One can justifiably assert that this great democratic forum strongly reflects the highly democratic nature of our system, which ensures the direct participation of all social classes and categories and the entire nation in drafting and implementing our policies in all fields of activity. It is also an expression of the stable unity between the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, and other social categories of our socialist society and a guarantee of our strivings to successfully promote and implement all socioeconomic development programs, raise the fatherland to new peaks of progress and civilization, increase the people's material and intellectual standard of living, and strengthen Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

This joint meeting of our great democratic forum takes place just a few days before the 40th anniversary, on 11 June, of the nationalization of industry, banks, transportation, and commerce, which has eliminated the bourgeois-landlord ownership of the means of production and established socialist ownership by all the people and, later, cooperative ownership in our economy. This event has marked the start of the construction of the socialist society in Romania. [cheers, chants]

The outstanding achievements obtained by our country in building the new social system clearly prove the historic significance of the revolutionary act of 40 years ago, are an expression of the overall RCP policy, and reflect the creative capacity and energy of our people. They are free from exploitation and oppression and masters of their destiny, and have decided to resolutely work to fashion their bright future, in accordance with their basic aspirations for freedom, well-being, and happiness. [cheers, chants]

In this short historical period, our country has turned from a country with a poorly developed industry and agriculture into a country with a strong and modern industry, organized on the latest scientific-technological achievements, and with advanced socialist agriculture. It is worthwhile mentioning the fact that the productive fixed assets currently amount to more than 2.5 trillion lei, compared with only 80 billion lei in the year of nationalization; that the industrial production has increased by more than 120 times and agricultural production more than 6 times compared with 1945; and that the national income increased more than 32 times. On this basis, we have ensured the necessary reserves for developing the forces of production and the entire society and promoting the continuous growth of the people's material and intellectual standard of living.

One can say that the technical-material base of our society has been practically created in the years of socialist construction, particularly after the ninth party congress. This has facilitated the realization of great changes and ensured the victory of socialism in Romania and the transition to building the comprehensively developed socialist society. [cheers, chants]

I must clearly emphasize that, on the basis of the strong expansion of the forces of production, we have ensured the strong progress of science, teaching, and education, the overall development of our socialist society, and the growth of all the people's level of civilization. We must examine now, in a responsible manner, both our great achievements and our shortcomings and mistakes, so as to better understand the current stage of our socialist society. On this basis, we should establish long-term tasks for implementing the 5-year plan, the party program, and all other programs that ensure the implementation of the decisions of the 13th congress and the national conference of the RCP, the transition of our fatherland to a new development stage in 1990 and up to the year 2000, the construction of the comprehensively developed socialist society, and the creation of the necessary conditions for broadly applying communist principles of work and life in all fields and actually achieving the most just society in the world—communism. [cheers, chants]

This joint meeting of our great democratic forum takes place halfway through the 1986-1990 5-year plan. Hence, we can draw a balance sheet of our achievements in this period and take the necessary steps to unswervingly implement the provisions of the 5-year plan and of all socioeconomic development programs and the strategic targets established by the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

Generally speaking, we have scored important results in all fields of activity. In industry, the value of our production has grown by almost 20 percent compared with 1985, with superior increases being registered in the electronic, chemical, petrochemical, and metallurgical industries. In agriculture, we obtained grain production of more than 31 million tonnes last year, this being the second consecutive year with the largest crop in the country's history. As far as this year is concerned, results so far look good, and there are prospects for another good crop.

In the field of investments, we have carried out a volume of work worth more than 380 billion lei. We commissioned 735 industrial and agro-zootechnical units in all the country's counties and finished a vast program of housing construction and other social and cultural establishments. Important results were also scored in transportation and other fields of activity.

We must emphasize the strong development of scientific research, education, and the cultural activity, which are decisive elements of the entire development of our fatherland and which have made a vital contribution to resolving many complicated problems of technological progress, rapidly introducing into production the latest achievements of science and technology in all spheres, and turning out cadres with a high professional and technical training, educated in the spirit of our high revolutionary requirements and of responsibility to the fatherland, socialism, and the nation. [cheers, chants]

We have also scored good results in the sphere of economic efficiency. Labor productivity in industry and the nationwide industry has increased by more than 20 percent and in construction by more than 16 percent. Expenditures per 1,000-lei worth of commodity production as well as other material expenditures were reduced. On the basis of measures included in our programs to improve the organization and modernization of production processes, we have obtained certain positive results in using raw and other materials, fuel, and energy and raising the profitability of products and the efficiency of item specified production.

Likewise, in the field of foreign trade, we have increased exports by more than 30 percent and have fixed more rational import limits, in strict accordance with requirements for increasing exports. One can therefore say that, in the fist half of the current 5-year plan, we have made important progress in implementing the established plans and programs and the decisions of the 13th congress and the national conference of the party, something which will contribute to implementing the strategic targets of our fatherland's transition to a new development stage and raising the entire nation's overall level of civilization and well being. This is the supreme goal of our entire activity and of our Communist Party, and represents the essence of our socialist society and of the comprehensively developed socialist society we are successfully building in Romania. [cheers, chants]

I deem it necessary to emphasize the fact that we have obtained all these achievements under the complicated international conditions created by the world economic crisis and the worsening of the economic situation of developing countries, by the persistence of complex social and political problems, and by the maintenance of tension in international life—all of these factors have had and continue to have a negative impact on world economic development and have undoubtedly influenced, to various degrees, our own country's development. I am pointing this out because our entire activity and policy must always take into account these complex problems of the international situation. Thus we must establish measures and take appropriate steps to reduce as much as possible any negative influences. On the basis of broadly expanding our international cooperation, we must ensure the necessary conditions for implementing our fatherland's development programs.

In spite of our good results, we must openly admit that we have also had certain shortcomings and deficiencies in this period and that there are serious lags in various fields of activity in implementing planned tasks. Although we have obtained an increase of about 35 billion lei in our agricultural-industrial production for the first 5 months of this year, the results scored with certain itemized products of great importance for the national economy are below expectations. In this 5-month period, we have also had serious lags in commissioning investment projects, particularly in the extractive and energy sector, metallurgy, and chemistry.

Although the volume of exports has increased compared with the same period last year, our achievements are below plan stipulations and the possibilities available to our economy. We failed to fully implement provisions on labor productivity, the reduction of overall and material expenditures, the increased use of raw and other materials, fuel, and electric power, and the greater efficiency of fixed assets. We must draw all necessary lessons, examine the work done in this period in a critical and self-critical manner, and take proper steps to eliminate shortcomings and create the appropriate prerequisites for commendably fulfilling the plan and all other socioeconomic development programs.

Concerning the activity in the first half of the eighth 5-year plan, I would like to again point out the important achievements obtained in this period—achievements that are added to the important results scored in the 40 years of socialist construction and particularly in the more than 20 years since the Ninth RCP Congress, which opened up a new stage in creatively applying objective laws and scientific socialism, developing socialist democracy, and ensuring the participation of the entire nation in running all fields of activity. [cheers, chants]

On the basis of undeniable facts, we can assert with justified pride that reality proves the correctness of the general political line of our party, which is honorably fulfilling its historic mission of leading the entire nation along the road of socialism, communism, well-being, freedom, and independence for our socialist nation. [cheers, chants]

The results scored in the first half of the current 5-year plan, as well as the great achievements obtained in the years of socialist construction, clearly prove the creative force of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia, all working people, regardless of nationality, and all our people who, in full unity with and under the leadership of the party, have attained all these revolutionary changes and ensured our fatherland's firm march forward. We have to show supreme gratitude to the working people and the entire nation for the way in which they knew and know how to unflinchingly implement our party's policy, which is in accordance with the vital interests of the entire nation.

From this rostrum of our great democratic forum, I would like to again extend to the working people and the entire nation the warmest revolutionary greetings and wishes for new success along the road of building an ever stronger economy, industry, agriculture, science, and culture; raising the overall standard of living; and creating a free society that can ensure the well-being and happiness of the entire nation. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the joint meeting of these two democratic bodies must thoroughly examine the work performed in the past 2 and 1/2 years, particularly in the first 5 months of the current year. On this basis, it must establish all necessary measures to ensure that all central departments and enterprises unswervingly fulfill this year's plan and the 5-year plan, thus creating all the necessary conditions for implementing the provisions and decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP.

In industry we will have to take firmer steps to smoothly fulfill the item-specified production, by paying particular attention to developing the energy and raw-material base, primarily in the oil and mining sectors, and ensuring the proper functioning of the national power grid.

In agriculture, we must take resolute steps to commendably carry out the agricultural operations, to harvest crops on schedule and ensure their appropriate storage, to efficiently use the land, machines, chemical fertilizers, and irrigation, and to achieve the planned livestock levels and large animal and agricultural production.

Resolute measures should be adopted to improve work in the investment sector by fully implementing the program on commissioning new productive capacities.

Proceeding from the targets of the 13th RCP Congress on the intensive development of the national economy, we should take all steps to bring about a radical change in the activity of enterprises, central departments, and all branches, and in the way in which they solve this vital problem for our national economy and for the overall development of our fatherland.

We will have to pay particular attention to achieving new quality in work and life in all spheres of socioeconomic life. In this respect, a decisive role devolves on scientifically organizing and modernizing production in all sectors of activity. As is well known, in the first stage the program has laid emphasis on better using the existing potential, improving the organization of production and work, organizing the production flow and [word indistinct] transportation on a rational basis [words indistinct]. In this respect, one can say that practically all sectors took steps to implement mainly those provisions that did not require too much effort. Although the number of measures applied in this period is relatively high, their efficiency is relatively low. Therefore, it is necessary to resolutely proceed to applying—as of 1988, which one can say is a decisive year—measures to modernize and improve technologies and other productive processes capable of radically perfecting work in all sectors, to reduce material consumption, and to strongly increase the efficiency of all economic activity.

The provisions of existing programs stipulate that, in this way, our production in 1990 should increase by about 200 billion lei compared with 1988, and the national income by more than 120 billion lei. In this respect, the Central Commission for Organization, Modernization, and Use and other commissions for various branches, central departments, enterprises, and counties must complete and bring up to date existing programs by particularly laying emphasis, as I have already said, on applying new technologies and on strongly raising economic efficiency.

Everybody should properly realize that the improvement, organization, and modernization of production represents a constant endeavor, day by day, and month by month. We must always bear in mind that the strong development of science and technology periodically requires, at least once every 5 years, a general improvement of the production sector and technological level, proceeding from the latest achievements of the scientific-technical revolution.

I would like particularly draw the attention of all central departments and enterprises to the need to resolutely revise and improve existing programs and—on the basis of guidelines and assistance given by central bodies by the National Council for Science and Technology and by the aforementioned commission—to draft new and better programs for all sectors in the coming 3-4 months.

At the same time, in accordance with the PEC decision, we will proceed to improving the organization of enterprises by merging small enterprises and sections, so as to make better and more rational use of facilities and of natural and human resources, to extend specialization, and perfect cooperation among units. On this basis, we will also have to revise the structure of central departments, in order to better use the advantages of production concentration and integration.

Particular attention will be paid to linking closer, including from an organizational viewpoint, the units of the related industries with those enterprises that play a decisive role in manufacturing the end product. This activity should be finished by next September, so that the new organizational structure is already in force next year.

One of the key problems that we should pay greater attention to is the fulfillment of the program for standardizing products and materials and setting norms for material and energy consumption. It is necessary to further standardize parts for the machine building sectors and reduce the number of [word indistinct] sizes in metallurgy, the chemical industry, and other industrial branches. This year and in the coming year we must have a radical turning point in material and energy consumption and strictly observe established consumption norms for the current 5-year plan, by considering them as maximum norms and constantly striving to reduce them.

By replacing and modernizing those technologies that are high consumers of fuel and energy, in the next 2-3 years we should reduce specific energy consumption by 20-30 percent. This trend will be continued in the following 5-year plan. For the information of all those present here, I would like to say that there are certain countries that have obtained in the past 10 years a 50 percent reduction of energy consumption in various sectors. This was not an overall reduction obtained by eliminating production, but rather a consumption cutback per manufactured products, particularly in metallurgy, chemistry, and petrochemistry, which actually are some of the big energy consumers. These countries have also obtained a high efficiency and improvement rate in energy production, by reducing consumption per kilowatt or megawatt.

I emphasize all this because all our cadres, all management councils, and all working people must realize that, in order to fulfill our overall development programs, it is essential to cut down consumption in all fields. This is vital. Without it, one cannot talk about economic efficiency or guarantee the necessary means for promoting the country's general development and raising the people's standard of living. [cheers, chants]

In close correlation with all this, it is necessary to take resolute steps to firmly implement the program on using recoverable and reusable resources, so as to ensure that the degree of their participation in satisfying national economic requirements reaches 50-60 percent. One should particularly strive to use recoverable materials from ferrous metals, copper, zinc, ferro-alloys, rubber, plastics, mineral oils, clay bricks, paper, cardboard, glass, textiles, and other resources. At least 60-70 percent of economic requirements for spare parts should be satisfied through recovery and reconditioning.

In the fulfillment of the current 5-year plan targets, a primary role devolves on the program to further improve and raise the technological and qualitative level of products and better use raw and other materials. We will have to take firmer steps to recover all lags in modernizing technologies and products and fully implement established provisions. The quality of newly manufactured or modernized products should be on a par with the best similar products at the world level. Particular attention should be paid to the manufacture of highly efficient and durable multipurpose machines and equipment.

In metallurgy, by reducing consumption and manufacturing varieties with a high processing level, one should double the value of a given tonne of finished products. Likewise, by better using raw materials, one should double the production of the petro-chemical sector up to the year 2000 and triple it by 1995 [sentence as heard].

The consumer goods industry must meet the requirements of the domestic and foreign markets and the needs of the consumers and people faster by producing a wider range of high-quality items.

The modernization and improvement of the quality of production, the increase in its technical level, and the reduction of material consumption must be reflected in a 35-percent increase in the use of raw materials in the overall economy by 1990. At the same time, we should take firm steps to implement the program on raising labor productivity, by expanding the mechanization and automation of production, as well as cybernetics and electronics wherever the requirement. We should also take firm steps to improve the qualifications of and to use rationally all working personnel.

Firmer steps should be taken to ensure that an ever larger number of experts, including those from research and design sectors, work directly in enterprises. Likewise we should ensure that certain highly complex and responsible positions in various sectors should be filled with highly qualified specialists with higher education, in accordance with the requirements of modern technological standards. Generally speaking, we should make better use of cadres with higher education, both from research and economic-financial sectors. Appropriate steps should also be taken to firmly apply the norms governing personnel selection, in accordance with the country's laws, by reducing nonproductive personnel and directly increasing productive personnel. This applies both to workers and to specialists with high school and higher education degrees. This is a most important issue because, the implementation of all programs for our fatherland's development depends on the way in which we apply these norms and appropriately use the huge creative force of the working people and other personnel in production.

We must never forget that the people—from workers, through engineers, to the collective managements—play the decisive role and, in the last instance, decide the fulfillment or nonfulfillment of the plan. Indeed, we should focus our attention on this issue; hence, we should rationally use our personnel, for the benefit of the people and socialism. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, as you all know, on the basis of the 13th RCP Congress decisions, we formulated the program for economic-financial norms and the program for the circulating capital. These programs aim at increasing the role of the economic-financial activity in the entire work of efficiently administering all material, labor, and currency resources entrusted by society to the working people's collectives.

I deem it necessary to point out on this occasion, too, that we cannot be fully satisfied with the way in which these programs were implemented and the way in which financial bodies from all sectors and levels are fulfilling their highly responsible duties. In view of all this, the ministries, central departments, enterprises, financial-banking bodies, and organs in charge of technical-material supply should take most responsible steps to recover lags in the fulfillment of plan provisions on the reduction of production costs, particularly material expenditures, to ensure the profitability of all products and units, and to strictly observed approved cost norms.

On the basis of established measures, we should practically no longer produce even one single item without a minimum profit or have one single enterprise without minimal profits. This is one of the key problems of self-management and self-administration and a good yardstick to measure the proper work and management of each working people's collective and council. [cheers, chants]

Within this framework, it is necessary for the government, the ministries, central departments, and enterprises to firmly apply the planned measures with a view to introducing their own surplus stocks into the economic flow and to fully respect the norms on stocks and financial funds that must be managed, administered, and husbanded by each enterprise and working people's collective. Within this framework we must continue to improve the norm-setting for stocks and circulating funds by taking better account of the peculiarities of the activity of economic units, the manufacturing cycle, and the improvements and modernization made in the production process.

Special attention must be paid to the efficiency of fixed assets. There are branches and central departments that have achieved more than 2,500 [presumably lei] worth of commodity production per 1,000 lei of fixed assets. However, there are also numerous central departments that do not even achieve a production on a par with existing fixed assets, although normally throughout our economic activity we should make sure that outputs are much higher than the fixed assets in a given enterprise, central departments, or in one or another sector. Only thus can we speak of an appropriate economic activity. I do not want to quote any examples, because they will be discussed within the branch councils in the coming days.

All economic branches, central departments, and enterprises must take action to make full use of the production capacities, to achieve planned parameters of newly manufactured products, and to carry out major overhauls and repair work in time in order to ensure an optimal operation of installations and equipment.

At the same time, it is necessary to firmly combat the tendency toward superfluous supplies of machinery, equipment, including new constructions, although the rational use of existing ones has not been ensured. Likewise, in conformity with what has been established by the PEC, in the coming 2-3 months we must take stock of all machines and equipment, which are not in operation, and redistribute them to other units so that they may be used.

It must be well understood that modernization and the application of new technologies and of the new achievements of science and technology must be achieved solely in conditions of ensuring the complete use of existing production capacities. We must modernize and perfect what we already have, while the procurement of new facilities and equipment should be linked solely to an appropriate increase in the item-specified production and in the activity in all areas in general.

The program of improving the price-setting system that was proposed for discussion within the plenary meeting of the National Council of Working People is part and parcel of the set of measures adopted to ensure an appropriate operation of the economic-financial mechanism and of the whole system of workers self-management, self-financing, and self-administration of economic units.

In conformity with the provisions of the law adopted by the Grand National Assembly, on the basis of planned prices for 1988 new production costs in industry and agriculture have been established on the basis of a differentiated profitability in accordance with the final purpose of products. Thus, while in the case of domestic consumption production costs incorporate an average profitability of 6 percent and should not exceed 8 percent, in the case of products earmarked for export profitability increases to 10 percent in terms of convertible foreign currency and to 6 percent for trade with socialist countries.

In the case of products of the related industries, the proposed production costs for domestic consumption incorporate a profitability of a minimum of 2.5 percent and at most 5 percent. This profitability will increase by approximately 2 percent if the respective products are earmarked indirectly for export and by 3.5 percent if products are exported directly.

It must be mentioned that the current delivery prices will not be modified. The difference between current profits and the new profit established on the basis of the differentiated profitability in accordance with the final purpose of products will be taken over by the state budget in the form of a tax on commodity circulation and will be paid by productive enterprises.

The above-mentioned principles are applied also in the case of tariffs of services and other economic activities by ensuring a profitability of at most 5 percent for domestic consumption. At the same time, when using profits that belong to the enterprises, we bore in mind that this year's planned funds for investments and other activities should not exceed the level of plan provisions by accordingly reducing that part of profits that is to be delivered to the state in conformity with legal provisions.

The new system for setting prices and tariffs eliminates existing exaggerated profits in a number of products and enterprises that had become an obstacle to endeavors for improving, modernizing, and increasing the economic efficiency and that, at the same time, ensure appropriate conditions for giving an impetus to economic units with a view to manufacturing primarily those products earmarked for export.

Once again I want to mention that in setting the new prices we proceeded from the need to have no product without a minimum profit of 2.5-3 percent. And at the same time, conditions must be ensured, so that in the application of self-management and self-financing each unit is working without any losses. No unit should register losses with any product or on the whole if the activity it has carried out is satisfactory and if the funds entrusted to it are not managed poorly. This will require us to take measures in keeping with legal provisions, namely to put the given enterprise under supervision and, if necessary, to replace the leadership by another one that ensures the proper management and progress of all activities.

In our society, one cannot by any means pose the problem of bankruptcy of enterprises. We may pose the problem, if I may say so, of the bankruptcy of a given management that is not able to manage things. In such cases, we will not sell the enterprise, but will give it to another management, replace that management, and make it do the work it is able to do. As a matter of fact, this is one of the basic problems of self-management and self-financing. Let us not keep people who are not capable, determined, and are unable to properly manage and lead the sectors entrusted to them. [applause]

It is necessary that the provisions of the program for perfecting the price setting system are well known by all economic units, by each working people's collective, and that on this basis action be taken with maximum determination and responsibility to reduce production costs and to respect economic-financial norms. The fulfillment and overfulfillment of export provisions will ensure increased profits for units, which can be used for setting up the given unit's own funds, for self-financing, and for giving an impetus and financing the working people's collectives.

It is also worth mentioning that the additional profits, that will be achieved on the basis of reducing production costs in excess of plan provisions, will be available in their entirety to the given enterprise for 1 year and in a proportion of 50 percent in the next 4 years. In this period of 5 years, action must be taken to constantly perfect and redesign products in keeping with the modern achievements of science and technology and with the requirement of the world economy. In actual fact, the working people's collectives in enterprises have the possibility, through good work, to achieve additional profits each year, which will demonstrate both their working capability and will also guarantee them additional incomes.

The implementation of the program for economic-financial norm setting must ensure the self-financing of all units from their own incomes under the best of conditions and an increase in their contribution to the development of society in general. All this, together with the application of a firm policy of stable prices and of a sound money circulation, will guarantee the strengthening of our national currency and the consolidation of our country's budgetary and financial balance.

Considering these measures, it is necessary for all management bodies, from top to grassroots, and primarily central departments and enterprises, to act with great determination to apply them in the best of conditions. Let us see to it that our economic-financial system, which corresponds to the socialist principles of managing and granting incentives to enterprises, will become an active factor in the development of our homeland in general and in improving the well-being of our whole nation. [applause]

Generally speaking, taking account of the great number of special programs for branches and groups of products, it is necessary to proceed to revising them and to the application of the measures for modernizing and for economic-financial norm setting, so that all these programs will be constantly pursued and will form the basis of the activity of all economic units.

These programs should include all measures that will be established by the commissions set up for this purpose by the PEC, and we should ensure that these measures are completed for the 1990 period. At the same time, we must ensure new orientations for the future—for the 1991-95 5-year plan—and in some areas up to the year 2000.

As you can see, comrades, very important problems on the implementation of the programs put forward for the current 5-year plan are facing us. Examining the way in which we have fulfilled the first part of the current 5-year plan, let us establish measures for the second part. Thus we must perfect all these programs, so that by September they are finalized and that we can base our activity on them even this year and especially in 1989-90, thus ensuring everything that is necessary to implement them.

All ministries and central departments must view the unflinching implementation of these programs as their main task. Only in this way will they demonstrate that they are working responsibly, fulfilling the tasks entrusted to them by the people, by the party, and that they are up to the requirements of the new stage of development and socialist construction in Romania. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, it is also necessary for us to work to perfect the foreign trade activity and to increase production sharing and specialization even more. It is necessary to extensively develop relations with all socialist countries that have and will continue to have an important share in our trade exchanges. Our country must actively participate in the implementation of the long-term programs up to the year 2000 concluded by the CEMA member countries and in the improvement of the activity of this body, so that production sharing and specialization will contribute to the progress of each country and to the development of socialism in general. At the same time, we must expand and diversify relations and production sharing and specialization with the socialist countries, which are not CEMA members.

We will pay greater attention to cooperation and collaboration in production with developing countries on the basis of long-term agreements that will lend stability to Romania's economic relations with these countries and will contribute to the socioeconomic development of each country.

At the same time, Romania will also expand cooperation, including production sharing, with the developed capitalist countries, and with all states in the world irrespective of social system, and it will participate actively in the international division of labor.

In the spirit of our country's general policy of promoting international economic relations, it is necessary for all economic councils in enterprises and central departments, the managerial councils in ministries, and the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation to radically improve activities and to increase responsibility in implementing foreign trade tasks and in international economic cooperation.

Specifically, we must ensure more vigorous enhancement of the responsibility of central departments and enterprises in the overall activity of fulfilling the production earmarked for export and in international cooperation. Let us see to it that this year we completely fulfill export provisions, a decisive prerequisite for fulfilling export tasks and for meeting other needs of the economy.

Within this framework, I would like to mention that legal provisions will be improved and the responsibilities of foreign trade enterprises, central departments, and enterprises, as economic units based on self-management and self-administration, will be specified. They will bear full responsibility both at home and abroad for the fulfillment of contracts, both regarding positive results and possible failings. By no means can one enterprise be responsible for the failings of another enterprise. This is also one of the important requirements of self-management and self-administration, which in actual fact is included in the new law on contracts.

It is necessary to act with greater determination to ensure a proper framework for international collaboration and cooperation and a better capitalization on Romanian products and on the work performed by the Romanian people on the principles of equality and mutual advantage to improve the structure of exports, increase the proportion of products with a high processing level and of a high technical standard, and ensure the conclusion of contracts and the sale of Romanian products for the best hard currency conditions.

All foreign trade activities of international economic cooperation constitute an objective need and a requirement of particular importance for implementing the socioeconomic development programs, for the proper progress of all activities, for Romania's participation in the international division of labor, and for our policy of cooperation, friendship, and peace with all nations in the world. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP, this year we will proceed to increasing the pay of the working personnel by 10 percent, by implementing the established principles of remuneration and material incentives. We plan to start this action of great political and social importance on 1 August this year and conclude it in the second half of next year, before 23 August. [cheers, chants]

In the first stage, we will cover the months of August, September, and October, we will increase the minimum monthly pay to 2,000 lei. [cheers, chants]

As a matter of fact, in this action of increasing the overall remuneration, we proceeded from the need to further increase the pay of working people with lower incomes, so as to raise the minimum remuneration to 2,000 lei, which amounts to a very important increase for almost 2.5 million people. This particularly applies to young people who are starting their first year of work. The more marked increase of the pay of working people with lower incomes is a new expression of the concern of our party and state with creating appropriate living conditions for all categories of working personnel and firmly applying the principles of socialist ethics and equity.

In the last 2 months of the current year, we will increase the pay of working people earning up to 2.250 lei per month. This measure will apply to about 1.8 million people. Thereafter, we will gradually increase remuneration next year for various branches and sectors of activity.

All these measures aim at insuring that the average pay will reach the figure of 3.285 lei by the end of the current 5-year plan, in 1990, that is a 10 percent increase compared with 1985, as was decided at the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP. We will continue to firmly apply the principles of the overall contract system, which provides for incentives for the working people's collectives to better fulfill plan provisions and thus increase their incomes, in accordance with results obtained.

The socialist principle—from everybody, by his work, to everybody, according to his activity [as heard]—has proved absolutely correct and ensures broad material incentives. Our laws clearly stipulate that nobody may obtain incomes without work or live, in our socialist society, by exploiting the work of others. With the application of the overall contract system, we have created conditions for the working people in all sectors to obtain greater and unlimited incomes, as a result of their work. Likewise, in accordance with the socialist principle, our laws also stipulate that nobody has an assured income without work. Our socialist society and all enterprises and sectors of activity must ensure appropriate conditions of work for the entire working personnel to obtain at least the minimum remuneration established for the respective category of working people.

We must also take firm steps to improve the organization of the entire activity so as to unswervingly implement the programs and measures on increasing labor productivity, reducing material expenditures, and strongly raising economic efficiency. This is a vital requirement for ensuring that the latest pay increment will be strongly reflected in the increase in the people's material and intellectual standard of living.

Likewise, everybody knows that in the last 3 years, prices of consumer goods and, generally speaking, all prices have remained at a constant level—in some cases, there have even been certain reduction. We will act in such a way, and we must do everything possible to implement all measures discussed at this joint meeting of our democratic bodies, so as to continue to maintain a control over prices and even reduce them in various fields of activity. However, everybody, that is all working people and the entire nation, must realize that the implementation of measures to increase remuneration and raise the standard of living, which is the supreme goal of our entire socioeconomic activity, should be achieved concurrently with the overall development of the forces of production and the entire society. Only thus can we guarantee a continuous, not just a temporary, increase in the material and intellectual standard of living. In this way, we will create clear and long-term prospects for ensuring the overall well-being of our nation and implementing the socialist principles of work and life. Let us do everything to guarantee that our people enjoy the best living conditions that can only be ensured by the socialist and communist society. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, this year we marked the 20th anniversary of the territorial-administrative reorganization, which created conditions for the strong development of all the country's regions and counties. Scores of new industrial platforms and new industrial centers and industrial-agrarian localities were created in all counties. We have finished a broad program of housing construction and sociocultural establishments. We have practically carried out a general reconstruction of our country's cities. Everybody can see in the towns and communes of our fatherland the great changes that have occurred in the past 20 years as well as the new and flourishing life there. These localities ensure ever better working and living conditions for all citizens in our fatherland.

All this is also the outcome of the just policy of our Communist Party, which has also proceeded and continues to set out from the fact that socialism must ensure a balanced and harmonious development for all citizens, regardless of differences, and for all areas and counties of the country. Only thus can one achieve true equality of rights and ensure dignified conditions for work, life, culture, and the manifestation of everybody's humanism and creative capacity as well as of all our people's capacity.

In the future, we intend to do our best to unflinchingly implement the decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP concerning the balanced development of all counties and localities, in order to ensure the strong development of the forces of production and other social activities as well as jobs for each citizen of our fatherland. We will pay particular attention to training and raising the level of qualification of young people and ensuring conditions for each young person to have a secure job, so as to be able to use his skills and creative capacity and also have a secure future, which can enable him to live as a dignified builder of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

All people's councils, which are directly responsible for all activity in a given territory, should take firmer steps to fulfill tasks in 1988 and the entire 5-year plan period in an exemplary manner. Particular responsibility devolves on the people's councils in achieving the required supplies of agricultural and food produce for the state and self-sufficiency stocks.

Indeed, 2 1/2 years have elapsed since the beginning of the current 5-year plan. We must say that we have also failed to fully achieve the provisions of existing programs and laws in the implementation of territorial planning programs. Therefore, we should take resolute steps to commendably implement the territorial planning programs in all the country's counties and localities, beginning with the current year.

We will have to reduce the current number of communes by several hundred and create large units, which can ensure appropriate working and living conditions for all inhabitants. We will have to reduce the number of villages by about 50 percent, by renouncing the small villages without development prospects or possibilities of ensuring working and living conditions for their inhabitants. The new communes together with the agro-industrial councils will represent the organizational framework for activities in the rural environment. They must provide such socioeconomic, educational, health, and cultural conditions as to ensure that the young people there enjoy the best working and living conditions, similar to those enjoyed by inhabitants and working people in villages.

The central commission set up for this must develop all the appropriate measures—which should be examined in all counties, communes, and agro-industrial councils and discussed with all their inhabitants—and establish the new communes and agro-industrial centers. Likewise, we will have to firmly apply the approved measures for the development of agro-industrial centers, which are actually agro-industrial towns, so that by 1995 we have already outlined the center of each agro-industrial council, and by the year 2000 we have practically concluded the modern organization of these centers. In this framework, we must finish the planning of communes and the assignment of their duties, so that, by the year 2000, the 2,000-2,200 rural localities we will have at that time can become modern, socialist territorial-administrative units, which can ensure the best working and living conditions for their citizens.

By implementing the targets of the program for the territorial planning of localities, we will raise their level of socioeconomic development. We will also reduce—in many respects even eliminate—essential differences between villages and towns, increasingly draw closer working, living, and cultural conditions in villages and towns, and create the necessary prerequisites for creating a homogeneous society of working people and a uniform working nation, guided by the same strivings and interests, full master of its destiny, and determined to consciously build a free and independent life in the socialist and communist society. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, in fulfilling the plan and other socioeconomic development programs, we must proceed from the decisions of the 13th congress and the national conference of the RCP on the vital and decisive role of science, education, and the cultural activity of educating and fashioning the new man for the entire socioeconomic development. We must always bear in mind that socialism can only be built on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and the overall human knowledge.

In this respect, we must appropriately improve the participation of science and of scientific bodies and organs, beginning with the National Committee for Science and Technology, in drafting our development plans and programs. As the PEC decided, the National Committee for Science and Technology, as coordinating body for the overall scientific activity, together with the State Planning Committee must fulfill the role as secretariat of the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development. This means that all plans and programs must cover not only research, but all problems, and must be drafted by these two bodies, in close cooperation and together with other coordinating bodies. These drafts must be submitted to the Supreme Council for Socioeconomic Development, in its capacity as supreme democratic body for the planning and management of the socioeconomic activity, to the RCP Central Committee, and accordingly to the Political Committee and other party-state bodies. At the same time, after their elaboration and finalization, the drafts must be examined by all democratic bodies and the Grand National Assembly, so as to become the basic law of our fatherland's socioeconomic development.

I believe that all our activity, as stressed in the PEC theses, should constantly aim at further developing the state and cooperative socialist property, which is the lasting basis of our socioeconomic progress and of the successful construction of socialism and communism. We must take firm steps to continuously develop the socialist property and ensure that each working people's collective properly administers the means entrusted to its care by the people. We should unswervingly apply the principles of self-management and self-administration and increase the responsibility of the working people's collectives, in their capacity as owners, producers, and consumers, for properly administering and further increasing the overall wealth entrusted to them, as part of the wealth of the entire nation, which is a vital requirement of the fatherland's comprehensive progress, of the people's well-being, and of enhancing Romania's independence and sovereignty. [cheers, chants]

Proceeding from the experience of socialist construction, particularly from the activity of the past 20 years, we must continue to ensure a just distribution of the national income for the consumption and development funds. Everything we have achieved in this period is due to the fact that every year we have yearly allocated about a third of the national income to the development fund. Without this, we would not have been able to strongly develop our technical-material base and forces of production and raise the fatherland's overall level of civilization. At the same time, thanks to this very fact, we were also able to further increase the material and intellectual standard of living of the people.

If you recall the situation of 15-20 years ago, I emphasized then, at various congresses and national conferences of our party, that if we do not allocate the necessary funds to development, we will lag behind for a long period of time, and it will be very difficult to eliminate such a lag later. I pointed out then that such a lag would have have repercussions on the entire development of our fatherland.

Life, our own experience, as well as the world experience has shown and continues to strongly prove the correctness of these theses, which actually represent objective laws of the development of human society. No society has developed or can develop without an enlarged accumulation and reproduction, on the steady basis of the latest achievements of science and technology. Therefore, I again draw the attention of all central departments, enterprises, and sectors of activity that they must take responsible steps to implement established measures for the development of the forces of production, for their balanced distribution throughout the country, for the enhancement of the state and cooperative socialist property, and for the equitable allocation of the national income to the consumption and accumulation funds. They should use the means entrusted to them with maximum efficiency and responsibility.

We should not spend money on everything and everywhere. Unfortunately, such trends still exist. We must bear in mind that the efforts made by our society and all the people, who are the real masters of the entire national wealth, must take concrete shape in a strong development of the material and scientific-technical means and must ensure the comprehensive progress of our entire society. To be frank about it, each invested leu spent on development, must ensure a production worth several lei more. Only then will we have done our duty to the people and to the interests of the fatherland and its free and independent future. [cheers, chants]

It is well known, and the entire history of mankind's development proves it, that no society was judged by how much it consumed or wasted, but rather by how it ensured the overall progress of the forces of production, science, and culture. History is full of such lessons. It shows that, at certain points in time, there were societies and states that consumed and wasted a lot, only to disappear because of this very fact. Only those societies that thought of the future and knew that they could not develop without accumulation and development have made progress and have become strong and flourishing countries. This is all the more valid now under conditions of the huge progress of science, technology, and overall human knowledge. The more we learn to save and build, and the more we develop science, culture, and the forces of production, the stronger and richer our country will become and the higher our standard of living will rise. Our country's future will be secure and the Romanian people will live forever in dignity, freedom, and independence among the ranks of independent nations. [cheers, chants]

All this requires a more vigorous increase in the responsibility of all our cadres in all areas. However, this raises particularly the need for a better training of our cadres in all areas from an economic viewpoint. I have referred to the problem of perfecting cadres training in general and to the firm application of our principles in the area of promoting cadres in all fields of activity. We will discuss these problems also within the framework of preparations for the coming party Central Committee plenum.

At this point, I only want to specifically draw attention to the fact that the complex problems of socioeconomic management require people with a high and multifaceted training—scientific-technical and cultural—and within this framework, people with a thorough training for economic and productive tasks. We require good engineers and good technicians in all areas. However, to become a manager of an enterprise or factory, or even of a section, economic, organizational, and managerial knowledge is needed. One cannot ensure an appropriate management in keeping with the requirements of the current stage of development in any area without a thorough economic and managerial training in all sectors. Let us see to it that along with a thorough specialized training and along with the acquisition of the latest knowledge in each field, we guarantee our cadres and, in fact, all our young people—beginning with high schools—an appropriate economic training [word indistinct], especially in higher education and in all areas.

Let us continue to perfect this knowledge within the educational system we have. This is so as to increase the general level of managerial and economic knowledge as a prerequisite for the proper progress of activities in all areas, for the application of self-management and self-management, and for the successful implementation of the programs for socialist and communist construction. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the past 20 years we have acted constantly to perfect all managerial and planning activities in keeping with the goals and tasks of each stage of the our country's socioeconomic development by focusing on the vigorous development of revolutionary workers democracy.

The bodies of the revolutionary workers democracy are known, beginning with the working people's councils in all socioeconomic areas, with the collective leaderships within central bodies, and with the increased responsibility of people's councils up to that of central bodies and of the Grand National Assembly. Likewise, the role of congresses and of national councils is well known. Today's meeting itself is an expression—as I mentioned from the very beginning—of this new and broadly democratic system of the participation of all working people and of all our people in formulating the domestic and foreign policy, in implementing this policy, and in consciously building a free and independent future. [applause]

We have a broad democratic framework within which workers, peasants, intellectuals, and the other categories are participating directly in all managerial activities. What is decisive for us now is to do all we can so that all these bodies will carry out their activity under the most favorable conditions, that very determined action is taken to eliminate any kind of bureaucratic and administration form of managing activities from the office, and to ensure the proper operation of the new system of planning and the democratic management of all activities.

Self-management, self-administration, and the economic-financial mechanism, which we have created, must be characterized by a broad revolutionary and democratic spirit. Through thoroughly discussing—in a critical and self-critical spirit—all plans and programs of development, let us ensure an ever closer cooperation between the state bodies and the new bodies of the revolutionary workers democracy.

In the spirit of the guidelines for the Central Committee plenum adopted the PEC, we must improve the activity of ministries, central departments, of all party and state bodies and organizations, and of the revolutionary workers democratic bodies. In practice, this means that each managerial council and the general meeting must assume direct responsibilities in connection with establishing the plan, contracts, and measures to fulfilling all these indicators.

We must stop outdated practices, which have not been in keeping with the needs and realities in our country for a long time now, namely to expect plans to be worked out at the top and that everything necessary is ensured for the proper activity of the given enterprise. Within the framework of general provisions, each enterprise has to assume direct responsibility—I am referring to the working plan. As owners, the councils and any management must ensure the complete use of production capacities.

Every machine and equipment must be used appropriately throughout the year. We must see to it that in keeping with the nature of each unit those products are manufactured that are needed by our society, which are under secure contracts, and the sale of which is guaranteed and, accordingly, we must fulfill all indicators in this respect. We must go all the way to perfect the management activity and socioeconomic planning. It must be understood that the things established by the party leadership are not just some sort of requirements or theoretical provisions for the future. They must become practice and a reality of everyday life in the socioeconomic management and planning activity.

This does not mean that thus we diminish the role of the uniform national plan for socioeconomic development. However, we must combine the uniform national plan with the plans of central departments, enterprises, counties, and localities, thus ensuring a harmonious blending of the activity of grassroots with that at the top as a realistic democratic form of managing the national economy and all sectors of activity, and as a realistic manifestation of the revolutionary workers democracy and of the role the people's masses play in the management of all activities. [applause] Similarly, I only want to draw attention to the fact that by enhancing the responsibility of enterprises and central departments, we must not understand that the responsibility of central supply bodies, financial bodies, and of the other bodies is diminished. They are responsible for a uniform and smooth progress of all activities in the economy and in our society. Thus, along with enhancing the responsibility of grassroots, the responsibility of our central bodies must increase and their activity must improve, including that of the Council of Ministers. The activity and role of control bodies in all areas must strengthen, including the role of national councils and the role of the Grand National Assembly, not only on the adoption of decisions, but also on the control of how these decisions are being implemented. As supreme bodies, the national councils and the Grand National Assembly must exert more vigorous control, call to account all bodies in our society, and ensure the harmonious and uniform operation of our whole society.

This is not an easy thing to achieve, comrades, but it is a vital thing for our socialist democracy, for the progress of our society, and, in fact, for any society: ensuring the unity of socioeconomic development and harmoniously blending democracy with democratic centralism and with the uniform management of all activities of socialist and communist construction. This will ensure the future of our homeland in the socialist and communist society. [applause, cheers, chants]

We must constantly bear in mind our party's scientific concept of building socialism with the people and for the people. One cannot successfully build socialism without a broad revolutionary workers democracy and without the active participation of the people in consciously building their own future. In this spirit, we must work to perfect the management and planning activity in all areas. It is in this sense that the concepts adopted by the PEC must be understood, concepts that are to be discussed at the coming party Central Committee plenum.

At the same time, it is necessary to understand thoroughly that democracy does not mean anarchy. It does not mean that each individual may act as he likes. On the contrary, democracy presupposes that one has to base one's activity on clear laws, that all activities should be based on laws endorsed by our democratic bodies, by the Grand National Assembly, which regulate and ensure the harmonious and smooth progress of all activities.

In fact I have said this before, but I want to repeat that even theoretically we must completely abandon the concept that socialism is not restricted by laws. We must adopt another scientific concept, namely that socialism can be build solely on the basis of laws, on the basis of democratic laws that have been adopted and are in keeping with the aspirations of all our people. [applause]

We must strengthen the responsibility, order, and discipline of both collective bodies and each citizen in our homeland at his workplace and throughout the economic and social activity. We have regulations and norms of socialist ethics and equity. They must assert themselves vigorously in all areas. We must work with determination to increase the revolutionary spirit, socialist awareness, and the responsibility toward the people and toward the cause of socialism and communism.

We must well understand that the revolutionary process has not been finished and will never finish. We must understand that along with development and societal progress new requirements emerge, new problems are posed and these must be solved on the basis of the revolutionary concepts about the world and life, of dialectical and historic materialism, and on the basis of scientific socialism, while, at the same time, we must always act from a revolutionary position and in a revolutionary spirit. This requires ensuring the leading political role of the party as the vital core of the whole nation, which emanates the light that ensured the unity of the whole nation on the road to building the new social system. [cheers, chants]

We must bear in mind that in the new stage of development and in the new stages of our society's development, the party's role as the leading political force will not diminish. On the the contrary, its role will become more and more important to ensure the formulation of guidelines and the scientific road of our society's development.

Work practices, methods, and the work style will be modified and even completely changed. They must be constantly adjusted—as in fact in all sectors —to the new realities of the development of the revolutionary process. In this sense, we must work to enhance more vigorously the role of party bodies and organizations and of the Communists in all areas, by proceeding from the fact that the activity of the party bodies and of the Communists is appreciated not on the basis of meetings and words, but on the basis of how socioeconomic programs are being implemented and how our homeland's progress in general is ensured.

We must perfect and improve the activity of mass and civic organizations, of trade union, of youth and women's organizations, of unions of creativity, and of all the other organizations, each of which plays its own role and is of importance in this tremendous revolutionary democratic process of our socialist society's development.

It is necessary to improve the activity of the new Socialist Democracy and Unity Front, which has become a powerful force incorporating in its ranks millions of working people who are not party members but who are participating in all socioeconomic activities and in the leadership of the society in an organized way and under the leadership of the party organizations. Within this framework, we must constantly perfect and develop the activity of the bodies of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front that are the expression of the unity of all social categories and of all sectors of activity and, within this framework, the unity of all our people under the political leadership of the RCP. We must not forget at any time and under any circumstances that the unshakable unity of our people is a guarantee for implementing our development programs and for building socialism and communism, and it is a guarantee for a free and independent Romania, and for the well-being of our nation. [cheers, chants]

Within this framework, I want to stress the need to pay greater attention to the political educational activity of molding the new man, the conscious builder of socialism. Within an appropriate framework, we will discuss these problems before the Central Committee plenum. However, all democratic bodies, therefore the councils of working people and agriculture, too, must pay due attention to the work and to how the activity of educating and molding the new man is carried out. It is necessary to stress more vigorously the great achievements, the realities of our socialist system, and the correctness of our party's general policy. Let us thoroughly discuss a number of theoretical problems, general laws, and activities in the socioeconomic area in order to define and illuminate the road of progress and positive activity of all socioeconomic bodies.

We must link ideological activity more closely with the production process. Let us see to it that each plant, each factory becomes a strong citadel of highly technical and quality products, of high economic efficiency, and a strong citadel of revolutionary education and culture of molding the new man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism. Let us proceed from the complete unity between the socioeconomic activity and educational work, and let us turn revolutionary awareness into a powerful weapons of struggling for the constant renewal of our society and for the triumph of socialism and communism. [cheers, chants]

I deem it necessary to refer briefly to some international issues. Our country attaches great importance to developing its relations with all states, irrespective of social system, and is participating actively in the international activity and in efforts to solve problems of the present-day world in a new and democratic way, in the belief that only under conditions of peace and broad cooperation among nation will our people, as in fact all peoples in the world, be able to focus their efforts in the direction of socioeconomic progress and the well-being and happiness of our nation.

In this spirit, we are constantly strengthening cooperation with all socialist countries, the developing countries, with the developed capitalist states, and with all states in the world, irrespective of social system. We firmly base our relations with all countries in the world on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and mutual advantage, respect for each people's right to freely build its destiny, without any outside interference.

The international situation continues to be quite serious and complicated. Some political, economic, and military contradictions persist and are developing as a result of the continuation of the arms race, primarily of the nuclear one, of perfecting new nuclear weapons, and as a result of the existence and even development of certain conflicts and tension in various parts of the world, and of the intensification of the world economic crisis, and the widening of the gap between rich and poor countries.

Although some steps have been taken in solving certain problems by negotiations, one cannot speak of radical changes in this direction, one cannot say that a new way of thinking has actually been achieved, as well as a new way of action and of solving the complex problems of the present-day world. Therefore, we believe that in such particularly serious and complex circumstances it is necessary to vigorously develop a new way of thinking and action, and to proceed to firmly halting the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race, in order to safeguard a lasting peace in the world.

It is more necessary than ever for all peoples and for all peace-loving forces everywhere to unite their efforts and to cooperate as closely as possible to safeguard the supreme right of people and nations to peace, life, and a free, independent, and dignified existence. [cheers, chants]

We hail the ratification by the United States of America and the Soviet Union of the treaty concluded last year on intermediate- and shorter-range missiles, which is, undoubtedly, a positive step—true, a modest beginning—but a beginning of great importance in the direction of eliminating nuclear weapons. However, taking into consideration that huge nuclear stockpiles still exist, that NATO countries are even discussing the modernization and development of shorter-range missiles, it is necessary to do everything to adopt a complex program of disarmament that will bring about the elimination of all nuclear weapons, a halt to nuclear testing, and stop the militarization of outer space. Along with the big powers and nuclear states, all the states in the world that are vitally interested in eliminating the threat of nuclear destruction for the whole of humanity and for life itself on our planet, must participate in formulating this program. [applause]

Romania, as in fact all people do, expects that the treaty on a 50-percent cut in strategic nuclear weapons be concluded between the two big nuclear powers in the shortest time possible. These measures will virtually pave the way for appropriate understandings with the participation of all states with a view to completely eliminating nuclear weapons by the year 2000. Firm action is also needed to halt nuclear testing and to renounce the militarization of outer space. At the same time, resolute action is needed to reduce conventional weapons, eliminate chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction, withdraw foreign troops from the territories of other states, and to renounce large-scale maneuvers and military excercises and the use or threat of force in the border area of various countries. We are for the beginning, as soon as possible, of negotiations between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries, with the participation of the other European states, to reduce conventional arms in Europe by 20 percent in the coming years and by at least 50 percent by the year 2000.

The special UN General Assembly session on disarmament began on 31 May this year. Romania is participating in these proceedings firmly determined to present its stance and to make its full contribution to the progress of the session with the best of results, so as to give a strong impetus to the struggle of peoples for disarmament and for a world without weapons and without wars, a world of peace and equal cooperation among all world nations. [applause]

We are carrying out steady activity to develop relations of cooperation with all Balkan countries and turn the Balkans into an area of peace and understanding, without nuclear and chemical weapons and without foreign troops and military bases. At the same time, we speak out for organizing meetings on various problems, at all levels, and a summit meeting of heads of state and government in this region. We advocate the creation of similar zones free of nuclear and chemical weapons in northern and central Europe and on other continents.

Romania is actively participating in and works for the successful conclusion of the all-European conference in Vienna, for the broad and unhampered development of economic, scientific-technological, and other cooperation among European states, and for a united Europe with diverse social systems, a Europe of peace, understanding, and cooperation.

We believe that the proceedings of the Vienna conference should focus on fundamental problems and organize sessions on issues concerning economic, scientific-technical, cultural, environmental, and other kinds of cooperation. In this respect, it becomes apparent that one should improve the organization of the conference proceedings, since it cannot drag on forever. According to general practices, such proceedings are normally over in a few days or a week and should definitely not exceed 10 days. At the same time, we must bear in mind that the Vienna meeting, like all similar meetings, cannot adopt measures and standards on the way in which various problems are resolved by the participating states. The meeting must contribute to rapprochement and cooperation and should not open to way to any kind of interference in the domestic affairs of other states. We hope that the participating states will do their best to conclude the conference proceedings as soon as possible and will adopt clear documents on the basic problems of disarmament, peace, economic and scientific-technological cooperation, and the creation of a Europe of peace and cooperation. [cheers, chants]

Our country firmly speaks out for solving all contentious problems among states through negotiations. We believe that efforts should be intensified to peacefully resolve the Middle East problems and to organize a UN-sponsored international conference, with the participation of all interested countries, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and Israel. At the same time, we speak out for an immediate end to the war between Iraq and Iran and for a negotiated solution of the problems between the two states. In the same spirit, we advocate the resolution of all contentious problems in various parts of the world—Central America, Asia, and Africa—by proceeding from the need to ensure the independence and sovereignty of all countries and to observe each nation's right to free development.

In view of the complex problems of the world economic situation, Romania speaks out for a global resolution of the problems of underdevelopment and for the establishment of a new world economic order, based on full equality and equity among states. In this respect, our country considers it necessary to contribute to the organization of a UN-sponsored international conference, with the equal participation of all developing countries and the developed countries. This conference should reach mutually acceptable solutions, including for the problems related to the extremely high foreign debt of the developing countries, should open up the road to overcoming the current difficult problems in the world economy, and should contribute to the independent socioeconomic development of each nation.

We believe that the complicated international problems require the active and equal participation of all states in their resolution, particularly the small and medium-sized countries and the developing and nonaligned states, which represent the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence, and broad cooperation.

It is necessary to further increase the role of the United Nations and other international bodies in world life and in ensuring the participation of all countries in democratically solving the serious problems facing mankind. We also deem it necessary to strengthen cooperation between communist and workers parties, socialist and social-democratic parties, and all democratic, progressive, and anti-imperialist forces everywhere, in the struggle for a new policy of socioeconomic progress, independence, sovereignty, disarmament, security, and peace.

Although the world situation is serious, reality proves that there are strong forces in the world which, through united action, can change the balance of forces and the course of events, can ensure the triumph of reason and of the policy of cooperation, independence, disarmament, and peace, and can create a better and more just world and a bright and peaceful future for the entire mankind. [cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the joint meeting of the National Council of Working People and the National Council of Agriculture will discuss problems of the utmost importance for the future activity and for the very fulfillment of our plans and programs and of the decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP. Therefore, during the proceedings in sections and groups as well as in plenary session, one should thoroughly examine the problems submitted to discussion as well as the entire activity, in a critical and self-critical spirit, and one should draw appropriate conclusions both from our achievements and from shortcomings and deficiencies, in order to adopt concrete measures to commendably fulfill the plan provisions for this year and the entire 5-year plan.

We must do all we can to ensure that the decisions to be adopted by the joint meeting of this democratic forum will be in full accordance with the requirements for Romania's socioeconomic development and for better work in all fields and will ensure the unswerving implementation of the decisions of the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the RCP and the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and ensure Romania's progress toward communism. [cheers, chants]

FRG Bank Grants Short-Term Loan

LD0306234288 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] A West German Bank, the West-Deutsche Landesbank in Duesseldorf, today approved a DM 172 million short-term loan to the Yugoslav National Bank. TANJUG reports that this is a loan to bridge financial difficulties until an agreement has been reached on fresh money for Yugoslavia, which amounts to about $1 billion. Approximately equal portions of this fresh money should be placed at our disposal by the IMF and the World Bank, several hundred Western commercial banks, and 16 Paris Club member countries that are Yugoslav creditors.

Whitehead Says U.S. Supports Economic Program

LD0506203288 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1916 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Split, June 5 (TANJUG)—The Washington Administration gives full support to the Yugoslav Government's new economic program, U.S. Deputy State Secretary John Whitehead said in today's talk with Yugoslavia's vice-premier Milos Milosavljevic in the Adriatic town of Split.

Under the new government program, whose main goal is establishing a market economy, prices, imports and the foreign currency market have been liberalised.

Whitehead will attend a meeting of the Yugoslav-U.S. Economic Council which opens tomorrow in Split. The session will last till June 8.

Some 140 representatives of [words indistinct] companies and commercial banks and around 450 economic representatives from 190 Yugoslav firms and banks will participate in the meeting.

Yugoslav-U.S. trade stood at almost 1.5 billion dollars last year or 14.7 percent up on 1986.

After a long period, Yugoslavia recorded a surplus in trade with the U.S. last year.

The two countries' officials expressed satisfaction with the record trade and assessed that all possibilities for promoting trade had not been used yet.

Moscow Summit 'Important Political Event'

AU0506170988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0800 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Branislav Canak commentary on the "Sunday at 10" program]

[Text] Gorbachev and Reagan devoted their fourth summit in Moscow to the topics that have been a permanent feature at the negotiating table ever since the meeting in Geneva 2 years ago. Understandably, the problem of disarmament is the most important question. This question is followed by bilateral relations, regional issues, and human rights.

This order was apparently not significant in Moscow because it was clear that the purpose of this summit was the exchange of ratification of an agreement on intermediate- and short-range missiles that had been signed at the previous summit in Washington. During the agreement ratification process, all complexities and doubts in the possibility of mutual checks on the implementation of the agreement came to the surface.

In addition to some imprecisely formulated points in the agreement and some objective difficulties on the implementation of certain aspects of verification, it was in fact demonstrated that the necessary level of understanding and trust for further steps in the process of disarmament had not been reached. For this reason, the main objective of the dialogue in Moscow was to cushion the negative effects that some of Reagan's—but not just his—prejudices about the USSR had on the political atmosphere surrounding the two countries' relations.

Reagan's meeting with Soviet dissidents and the sparks caused by the exchanges about human rights did not spoil the atmosphere. Despite the fact that the American side attached great importance to human rights, this did not (?exclude) other topics. Human rights, or to use the Soviet term, humanitarian problems, will have a place in future summits and meetings between the two countries' representatives. However, this topic has apparently definitely lost its years-old ideological character in Moscow. This will, of course, affect the course of further negotiations on disarmament and other problems.

On this occasion, not much was said about regional problems—at least not much was reported on such talks. However, it would be most improbable for the two sides not to have briefed each other about their next moves.

The Afghan knot is beginning to come undone, at least as far as the Soviet military presence is concerned, although the Geneva agreement allows the two superpowers to continue their presence by providing help to the opposing sides on a reciprocal basis. So, while the Afghan knot is coming undone, on the one hand, there is the possibility of it being retied, on the other. It is also difficult to believe that not more was said about this in Moscow. The same applies to the Middle East, where Soviet diplomatic activities have intensified significantly and where they have become multidirectional. There is no doubt that both sides are following the Iran-Iraq war with great attention and special interest.

The summit that has just ended will be characterized as a very important political event even without spectacular results. Its results will become visible later in the two superpowers' readiness to accept great responsibility and promote the practice of dialogue on all issues, particularly those whose answers contain an alternative of total destruction. This is particularly important because in the confrontation there must be more for the small countries than the role of victims, and the dialogue as a civilized achievement of this epoch should, according to the nature of things, provide a place for and give equal respect to everyone.

By promoting these kinds of relations, the superpowers would be making an enormous contribution to the multilateral negotiations on disarmament as well as to other questions and to the authority of international forums that they have founded and to which they belong.

'Unjustified' Price Increases Criticized

FEC Examines Economic Policy

LD0306221488 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1401 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 3 Jun (TANJUG)—At a session today, the FEC discussed and established the bases for the policy of changes to the economic structure of Yugoslavia. In drawing up this document, which will be sent to the Yugoslav Assembly, the starting point was the assessment that the economic system in our country is in an inappropriate economic crisis. An analysis and assessment of the economic structure in Yugoslavia presented a scientific and expert basis for drafting this document.

In view of the fact that the program of foreign debt consolidation should create conditions for a "respite" of several years, this time should be, according to the FEC's assessment, used for stabilizing the economy and orienting toward dynamic development through structural changes. However, this is not possible without radically reforming the economic system and making fundamental changes on the bases of a new development orientation. Therefore, the bases of the policy of changes to the economic system constitute a wholesale economic reform, the Federal Information Secretariat states.

The policy of changes to the economic structure, as is proposed, will be based on the total activity of market laws and on realistic evaluation of production factors. In such conditions, the concept of economic development is based on exports as the main lever of development, technological development, saving energy and raw materials, and a full affirmation of small businesses. All this requires fundamental changes, in particular in the system of planning, which should be based on the market and reflect a more efficient macroeconomic policy. Starting from this, it will also be necessary to change medium- and long-term planning documents.

The question of unemployment was also discussed during the session, and it was decided that this is one of the basic problems of our socioeconomic development. What happens now is that over 10 percent of the population capable of working, mostly young professional people, do not have permament employment. At the same time, in all areas of our country, because of inadequate territorial mobility, many vacancies have not been filled. In order to solve these problems, among other things, economic growth has to be revived in keeping with the changes in our economic system by making better use of equipment and capacities and by developing more quickly small businesses and agriculture. A single employment supply and demand information system in the country also has to be worked out and introduced, and the educational structure has to be brought into line with the economy's requirements. [passage omitted]

A program for the development of agriculture and the socioeconomic relations in the rural districts in Kosovo was discussed and approved. In the FEC's assessment, the implementation of the program will boost agricultural production in that area. Together with the application of other measures implicit in the Yugoslav program, this could have an impact on halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo and would also accelerate the return of those who have left the rpovince.

Considering the situation that has arisen in the wake of the decision on the free formation of prices of certain products and services, the FEC at today's session concluded that a large number of organizations of associated labor and organs of the sociopolitical communities are, by their decisions to increase prices, not respecting the basic orientations of economic policy contained in the measures adopted in May of this year. This relates in particular to those decisions to increase prices that go beyond the framework of established economic policy.

The FEC concludes that such decisions, which are often the result of a monopolistic position and negotiation in branches of industry, threaten the implementation of the measures of economic policy themselves and the standard of living of a large section of the population.

It was noted in particular that the unjustified rise in the prices of some products crucially affect the standard of living of the population, especially the prices of meat. An unjustifiably high growth in prices has also been achieved in some of the prices that are the responsibility of organs of the municipalities, towns, republics, and provinces, and especially of communal services to which municipal and town organs assent.

The FEC calls on all organizations of associated labor and the sociopolitical communities that decided to increase prices beyond the framework of established economic policy to reexamine and change their decisions as an obligation. The competent federal organs will reexamine all such decisions and will, where necessary, propose appropriate economic measures.

TANJUG Reports Criticism

LD0306190688 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1744 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG)—Yugoslavia's Government sharply reacted today to a wave of rises in prices for some products of essential importance for keeping living standards coming in the wake of liberalising prices in Yugoslavia.

Such enormous rises clash with the economic policy's basic decisions as contained in measures taken last month, the government announcement says.

The government drew particular attention to unjustified rises in prices for meat and public services as they are bound to threaten the living standards of a large majority of the population.

All producers, and competent bodies at municipal, provincial and republican levels, were called on to reconsider their decisions made these days on boosting prices for individual products in spite of the established economic policy. If necessary, the federal government will take after economic measures within its competence, it was announced.

Increases in prices for individual products vary from 30 up to 95 percent, and even go beyond. In Belgrade, fares and rents have gone up by even as much as 90 percent and such a high wave of rises in prices has struck the rest of towns and cities in Yugoslavia, too, with blessings from city and town authorities.

Janez Zemljaric, vice-president of Yugoslavia's Federal Executive Council (Government), categorically told the Assembly of Yugoslavia yesterday that so high a wave of higher prices is without reason as against government measures taken recently and runs counter to what was wished for through them.

Milosavljevic Condemns Increases

LD0306220088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1954 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Cacak, 3 Jun (TANJUG)—Following the end of the recent price freeze, the FEC was the first to make a move to raise prices where this was vital for reestablishing disturbed relations. However, the haste displayed, for example, by the slaughtering industry in Serbia and domestic air carriers is unacceptable. In the first case, it is a matter of real monopolistic agreements that have damaged both livestock producers and meat consumers.

FEC Vice President Milos Milosavljevic said this today in talks with the Cacak economic and political aktiv. Domestic air carriers have also displayed a lack of tact in raising prices by 127 percent. In this instance, it is not a matter of typical monopolistic behavior, because there is a certain amount of competition in terms of road and rail transportation. As a result, the FEC will not try to reduce this price increase, but it is very possible, Milos Milosavljevic stressed, that the government will seriously consider the justification for continuing to maintain some concessions currently enjoyed by air carriers, such as many of the duty concessions. Speaking about the operation of FEC measures in curbing inflation, Milos Milosavljevic this evening also analyzed the consequences of restricting personal incomes and limiting general and joint consumption. We must soften the impact of the consequences of these measures by creating workers' social security and not by strengthening the social security of enterprises. Enterprises must prove themselves only and solely in the market, where the operation of economic laws should be ensured, Milos Milosavljevic concluded.

LCY Conference Confirms Importance of Reform

LD0306171388 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1246 GMT 3 Jun 88

["After LCY Conference"—TANJUG headline; by Zoran Sekulic]

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (TANJUG)—The recently held conference of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) confirmed that the next six months will be of crucial importance for the final implementation of the necessary economic and political reforms. Sharp criticism, unprecedented in the entire post-war period, points to the Yugoslav Communists' resolve to carry out the changes within the party itself.

Delegates at the first party conference after World War Two expressed great dissatisfaction with the 10-year crisis and situation in the League of Communists. Despite differences and the well-known defence of partial interests, the conference reached agreement on the main trends of the country's future development.

This implies abandoning old dogmas, liberalizing market and self-management initiative, democratization of the political system and modernization of the party. The precondition for this politically sensitive and toilsome task is the earliest possible adoption of constitutional amendments. As was evident in the public debate, changes in the Constitution should be more radical than initially proposed to ensure constitutional identity of the federal state and great unity in the country.

All this, however, will not be possible if the LCY behaves as a coalition of eight republican-provincial Leagues of Communists acting primarily from the position of national and not class interests. The party base declared itself in favour of strengthening unity, which the conference said was a precondition for the restoration of the LCY. Despite a dispute on the minority-majority relationship within the party, an opinion prevailed that it is necessary to strengthen democratic centralism.

The LCY cannot reach its goals by legalizing a minority, which would lead to the forming of factions, or by artificial monolithism, but by uniform implementation of stands after adjustment of views, the conference concluded.

The delegates said that the question of responsibility of the party and state leaderships is decisive for the party reconstruction and implementation of the conference decisions. They therefore requested that the LCY Central Committee and Presidency monitor the implementation of the party's new policy until the end of the year.

In case of failure and proposals for new actions to overcome the crisis, a possibility was indirectly announced to hold an extraordinary party congress, while there were direct calls for the replacement of all state and party officials who are mostly responsible for the grave situation in the country.

It is now the turn of the Central Committee, on whose ability and resoluteness Yugoslavia's perspectives will largely depend, to make a move.

Arrest of Slovene Youth Leader Triggers Protest

AU0306141788 Paris AFP in English
1344 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Nicolas Miletitch report]

[Text] Belgrade, June 3 (AFP)—The arrest and detention of a militant pacifist in the restive northern republic of Slovenia is fast becoming a "cause celebre" for Yugoslavia's multifarious opposition groups, rekindling the debate on freedom of expression and strengthening calls for reforms.

Janez Jansa was arrested on May 31 and is being held at a military prison in Ljubljana, the Slovene capital. He is charged with "possessing confidential military documents" and could face a maximum of between five and 15 years in jail, according to which law is invoked against him at his trial.

Mr. Jansa, leader of the Slovenia pacifist movement, was arrested after police searched his home and found a document which they said was of "military" origin. However a relative of Mr. Jansa present during the search disputed the claim.

Mr. Jansa, who writes in the outspoken unofficial Slovene youth paper, MLADINA, is also suspected of "divulging military secrets", according to an official statement published after his arrest.

MLADINA recently triggered an outcry with a report about an alleged secret plan by the armed forces to use troops to quash political and economic liberalisation moves in Slovenia, one of the country's three richest republics.

The report in MLADINA followed criticism by the country's military leadership of the "counterrevolution" in process in Slovenia, where party leaders called at a congress in May for more democracy and a free market economy.

The authorities banned circulation of the MLADINA report as a breach of "state secrets" and denied there was any truth in it. However copies of it had already been leaked.

The arrest of Mr. Jansa, who has signed several articles in MLADINA criticising the army, reflects growing irritation of the military top brass at the lack of respect shown them by a certain section of the press.

The arrest also illustrates the restraints on the press where several articles have been recently banned and a number of journalists have been sacked for criticising the regime.

What makes Mr. Jansa a rather special case is that besides his pacifist activism, he is also a leader of the Slovenia Youth Organisation. He is a candidate for the presidency of the organisation on June 7 and despite his arrest, there is apparently nothing to prevent his being elected.

Mr. Jansa, whose electoral programme calls among other things for the dropping of all references to "socialism" by the youth movement, was also behind the founding in May of two independent trade unions for agricultural workers.

Observers said the arrest of a man, widely respected as the spokesman for the pacifists, ecologists and antinuclear lobby, was designed both to harm the reputation of the non-conformist section of society and as a signal to Slovenia leaders to rein in the reformers.

Slovenia is at the forefront of the campaign for radical change in Yugoslavia which is going through its worst economic crisis in memory. However the Western-style system advocated by the Slovenes, has less support in other less-developed republics.

A bid by Slovenia and Croatia to bring down conservative Prime Minister Branko Mikulic with a parliamentary vote of no confidence in his economic policies failed in May when leaders of other republics refused to back the motion.

Meanwhile leading dissident Milovan Djilas told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that between 1,000 and 1,500 people attended Wednesday the first public lecture he had given since his political disgrace in 1954.

He said the 400 seats of the room provided for him by the youth organisation of the Slovene town of Maribor were full, and hundreds more people stood in the corridors and even outside the building.

Mr. Djilas, 76, said a debate on political pluralism had become "a very lively discussion on current problems", adding that the arrest of Mr. Jansa had been among the topics covered.

Mr. Djilas said that personally he had never much believed in a possible coup in Slovenia. Such an event "would be catastrophic for Yugoslavia, cause endless conflicts and weaken the country's position in the world".

Last year the authorities in Maribor dismissed an editor of the magazine KATEDRA after it published the first interview with Mr. Djilas, but on Thursday he gave a long interview on the student radio in Ljubljana, the Slovene capital.

Criminal Charge Filed

LD0306191388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1451 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 June (TANJUG)—On 31 May, the organs of the Ljubljana City Secretariat of Internal Affairs detained Janez Jansa, and after holding talks for information, filed a criminal charge against him for the criminal offense of divulging a military secret. This arises out of Article 224 of the SFRY Criminal Code. They handed him over to the investigating judge of the military court in Ljubljana. This was included in the statement issued by the investigating judge, Captain (First Class) Milan Ranic.

On the same day, the YPA [Yugoslav People's Army] security organs also detained Ensign Ivan Borstner and filed a criminal charge against him for the same criminal offense. He was then handed over to the investigating judge of the military court in Ljubljana. At the demand of the military prosecutor in Ljubljana, the investigating judge of the military court in Ljubljana will make a decision to carry out an investigation on the grounds of the well-founded suspicion that they had comitted the criminal offense of divulging a military secret after the detained persons have been investigated, the statement says.

Youth Organization Protests

LD0306193188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1358 GMT 3 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 3 June (TANJUG)—The information on the action taken against Janez Jansa is inadequate, incoherent, and even contradictory, which makes one suspicious as to whether the action is correct or not. This was the unanimous conclusion of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, which today devoted more attention to the Janez Jansa case than to anything else. The Presidium members of the Slovene youth organization insist on the legitimate demands to get some information about this case. They have also asked for an organ to be set up in the Assembly of the SR of Slovenia to supervise the work of the state security services.

The Presidium is also urging that changes be made to legal provisions to ensure a more correct basis for such actions, and is demanding that Janez Jansa be able to defend himself. The Presidium itself will collectively join the group that will provide the initiative for setting up a committee for protecting Janez Jansa's rights.

We are surprised and disappointed over the action against Jansa and over the way the public has been informed about his detention, said Tone Anderlic, president of the Republican Conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation. According to him, the Slovene Republican Secretariat of Internal Affairs did not answer the questions asked about this case, which has begun to have a significant impact on the electoral procedure.

Regarding the suggestions that as a sign of protest Jansa should be elected president of the Slovene republican youth organization, and that the other three candidates for this office should give up their candidacy, or that alternatively the election should be put off, Anderlic said that Jansa will continue to be a candidate and that the electoral procedure should not be discontinued. However, before the candidature conference, which should be held next Sunday, the Presidium will meet once again and propose stances for that meeting.

Anderlic also expressed his dissatisfaction because of, as he put it, "delays and unfairness in informing the public," since a public worker who has made a great contribution to the development of the youth organization is involved. Explaining the initiative to set up a committee for protecting Janez Jansa's rights, Igor Bavcar stressed that this body was being set up because of the political dimension of the case and because of the ever-increasing interest on the part of the domestic and foreign public. The demand was also heard to convene a special session of the republican conference of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation and to organize a protest action to be initiated by the youth organization.

Publications, Writers Complain

AU0406190788 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 4 Jun 88

[Relja Atanasijevic report from Ljubljana]

[Text] In the 3 days between the arrest of Janez Jansa and the official statement by the military prosecutor on whether or not the man will be released from prison, various kinds of reaction were heard in Ljubljana. Jansa is suspected of having possessed and divulged military secrets. Four publications, chiefly youth magazines, asserted that no strictly confidential documents were involved. Suppositions and hypotheses were also circulating, and they made some social organizations, groups, and individuals ask the Slovene youth leadership and representatives of republican political institutions to request that the arrest of Janez Jansa not be used against his candidacy for president of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation.

The executive committee of the student assembly of the Faculty of Philosophy in Ljubljana requested that the Slovene (?authorities) urgently publish all information in their possession, take a stand on the Jansa case, and take the appropriate steps to protect their citizens.

The Slovene writers' PEN Center, according to its president, Drago Jancar, informed the International PEN Club with headquarters in London, the PEN Committee for Imprisoned Writers, and the PEN Centers of Croatia, Serbia, and Macedonia, that writer Jansa had been detained.

Requests have also been heard in Ljubljana that Janez Jansa be released without bail. A petition to this effect was signed by a large number of Slovene writers who attended the Cultural Workers Plenum in the Cankar Hall the day before yesterday.

At this plenum, Dr Ljubo Bavcon, a well-known Ljubljana lawyer, openly said at this plenum that various hypotheses are present in the Jansa case. He also had thought of some, but said it was not wise to act on subjective and unsupported suppositions. He expressed his belief that the Slovene republican organs had thought twice, that they bore in mind the implications of their move, and that they had not yielded to pressure and allowed themselves to be turned into a tool for some illegitimate political squaring of accounts. Bavcon noted that the procedure applied against Jansa was in accordance with valid laws, but these should be discussed.

After the arrest of Ensign Ivan Borstner, whose name is linked with Janez Jansa in the same criminal act—divulging military secrets—it remains to be seen what course this case will take. After interrogating the two suspects, the Ljubljana military court will announce whether or not it will press charges.

MLADINA Journalist Detained

LD0506183988 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1656 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Jun (TANJUG)—Radio Ljubljana announced this afternoon that David Tasic, a journalist of 'MLADINA,' the organ of the Slovene Socialist Youth Federation, was detained yesterday. Radio Ljubljana refers to a statement from "the committee for the protection of the rights of Janez Jansa," in which it says that the 'MLADINA' journalist was detained after an investigation was carried out in the village of Most na Soci, in David Tasic's apartment in Ljubljana, and at the 'MLADINA' editorial offices.

Investigation To Include Journalist

LD0606184088 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1705 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Jun (TANJUG)—The investigating judge of the military court in Ljubljana has decided to widen its investigation to include 'MLADINA' journalist David Tasic, because of the well-founded suspicion that he committed a criminal act by disclosing a military secret. In the statement, it is stressed that the decision has been made on the basis of information gathered, the testimony of the accused, and at the demand of the Ljubljana military prosecutor.

In the public statement by Captain Milan Ranic, investigating judge of the Ljubljana Military Court, it is also stated that it has been decided to conduct an investigation against Janez Jansa and Ivan Borstner, because of the existence of well-founded suspicion that they committed a criminal act by disclosing a military secret under Article 224 of the SFRY Criminal Code.

Arrest of Journalist Protested

LD0506222788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1758 GMT 5 Jun 88

[Text] Ljubljana, 5 Jun (TANJUG)—Today's statement by the "committee for the protection of the rights of Janez Jansa" says that the internal affairs organs in Most Na Soci yesterday afternoon arrested MLADINA journalist David Tasic, author of the book "Corpses From Goli Otok." Following a search of his house in Most na Soci, Tasic was handed over to the military investigating judge in Ljubljana. The next day, according to the statement, a search was conducted at David Tasic's MLADINA office, during which two papers were seized that are allegedly part of a military document. The committee reports that a search was also conducted of Tasic's residence in Ljubljana.

At present, it is not known whether or not a connection exists between the investigations against Janez Jansa, Ivan Borstner, and David Tasic, the statement says. It stated that in this case, too, circumstances were repeated that encourage doubts as to the proper nature of the procedure. The committee ends by calling for David Tasic to be freed immediately, so that if he is accused he can defend himself from a position of freedom, and for the responsible organs to explain the reasons for their actions immediately.